THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 224

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS TWOPENCE A COPY

Friends Rally To Aid Growth Of Libraries

Newly Formed Groups Prove Valuable in Many Ways

Raise Book Funds

Gather Books and Act As Story Tellers — Music Room Is Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Friends are rallying to help libraries in much the same way that they have aided schools in former years. News has reached the headquarters of the American Library Association here that groups to befriend libraries are being organized in various parts of this country as well as in some countries across the Atlantic.

It is a new kind of movement to take the library "under one's wing," so to speak, in the same way that organizations, like the parent-teacher groups, have given their special attention to the school around the corner. In the case of the school, the community organizations go in and find out what is needed most—hot lunches, a better playground, a different kind of room for more progressive methods for the youngsters?

Help in Many Ways

But in the case of the library, the new "Friends of the Library Groups" are setting out to do a number of things. Sometimes they scour the community for books which may be duplicates in the same home, or they hunt up very valuable technical private library collections and interest the owners in giving the idle books to the library and thus obviate the payment of substantial taxes each year on them. Sometimes friends of the library find that the town public library may need funds, or it may need volunteer Saturday morning story tellers, or pictures, or new books.

These library groups are sometimes composed of alumni of some college or university who recognize that a library must keep growing and acquiring newly published books. Other groups may be a cross-section of the population, including the newspaper editor, a leading lawyer, minister, book store proprietor, the commissioner of public safety and other representative citizens who undertake to lend a hand to the town public library.

Oxford Showed the Way

Although it is difficult to get an actual count of this new type of organization, since they come into being so quietly, it is estimated at the American Library Association that there must be at least 25 of them in the United States in addition to some in London and Paris. The first one to be established, it is believed, was in Oxford and was called "Friends of Bodleian."

A soundproof room with a mechanical piano and several hundred music rolls, which is believed to be the first one installed in a public library for the use of the public, was given to the Evanston, Ill., Public Library by one of its "friends." It has become so popular, according to reports at the American Library Association, that a time limit of 30 minutes to a person has been established.

"Music Room" Popular

Music students study the interpretations of composers on the keyboard. Business people flock to the room for relaxation and enjoyment during their lunch hours and after business hours, it is reported. Music enthusiasts of all classes ask at the library loan desk for the key to the music room. The room is a memorial to Mrs. Sadie Knowland Coe. It was given by her husband, Dr. George A. Coe, who believed that a music room should help not only the musician but the music lover who cannot play an instrument. Hence the player piano.

This music collection now includes about 2500 books, 900 pieces of sheet music, 575 piano records and nine current music periodicals. Moreover, printed music and piano rolls are loaned for home use in the same way that books are loaned.

Tangible Results Shown

Down in Winter Haven, Fla., a "Friends of the Library" group was organized less than a year ago to secure funds to supplement the library budget. When guests were invited to one of the first meetings, they were shown graphs to indicate how the city appropriation for the library had decreased while circulation of books had increased over a period of 10 years. By the time all of the services of the library were explained, memberships mounted, until they had 88 individuals and several organizations as new members, which enabled them to get immediate extra library service, it was reported.

When the Bloomfield, N. J., group was reaching out for members, the work of the library was explained. The librarian showed how the library had its own alphabetical ad-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1936

French Translation	2
Traveltalks	3
Aviation Comment	4
The Home Forum	5
Enlightenment and Attainment [With German Translation]	
Sports Page	6
Education Page	7
News of Art, Music and the Theater	8
Financial Page	9
Daily Features	11
Editorials	12

Coalition Victory in Quebec Ends Liberals' Long Reign; Campaign Waged on Reforms

Wide World

Maurice Duplessis

Led Victorious Opposition to Quebec Liberals in Parliamentary Election

Vote of 76 to 14 Won for Conservative Bloc Led by Duplessis

QUEBEC, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Liberal Party's 39-year domination of Quebec's Legislature was ended today with victory for the Union Nationale Party—a coalition of dissatisfied Liberals and Conservatives.

Campaigning on a platform of "reform" and a demand for investigation of alleged irregularities before the legislative public accounts committee, the Union Nationale took 76 of the 90 legislative seats.

Liberals Hold 14 Seats

Final returns in a Canadian press tabulation showed the Liberals won the remaining 14.

The election overthrew Premier Adelard Godbout. Maurice Duplessis, leader of the Conservative-insurgent bloc, was expected to succeed him.

Mr. Duplessis, who instituted the public accounts investigation, declared it would be continued under the Union Nationale administration.

Affected by Inquiry

Retiring Premier Godbout said the electors "expressed themselves with calmness and moderation," but added:

"Perhaps it has happened that in some instances there were suspicions cast upon the members of the Government and of the Liberal Party in general, and this affected the results.

"I have the firm conviction that when inquiry into these matters has been completed, the Liberal Party will emerge stronger than before.

Several Ministers Defeated

Defeated with Mr. Godbout were many members of his Cabinet, including Lucien Dugas, speaker of the House; Wilfred Gognon, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Stuart McDougall, Provincial Treasurer.

At least three Cabinet members held their seats: T. D. Bouchard, Minister of Lands and Forests; C. A. Bertrand, Attorney General, and Frank Connors, Minister without Portfolio.

Came to Power in 1897

A dynasty that came into power in 1897 ended with defeat of the Liberal Party. In that year F. G. Marchand led his party to victory at the polls, defeating the Conservatives, and no opposition was able to dislodge his successors until Duplessis' Union Nationale— a merger of Conservatives with insurgent Liberals—swept the boards yesterday.

"Adelard Godbout will continue to be the leader of the Liberal Party in the Province of Quebec," Ernest La-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Payment by U. S. Marks Beginning Of Job Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—A check for $15 has started America on its first real unemployment compensation system, a system which, observers believe, marks a new era in the social obligations of the Government.

Frank Bane, executive director of the Social Security board, pointed out here that the check paid yesterday "represents the first payment out of a Government unemployed compensation system anywhere in the United States."

"The check which was handed to an unemployed worker in Madison, Wis., yesterday as compensation because of his unemployment, not as relief," Mr. Bane said, "has special significance for about 8,000,000 other American industrial and commercial workers. That is the number already protected by unemployment compensation systems in 15 states and the District of Columbia."

Mr. Bane added: "Though it is not generally realized, the 8,000,000 workers represent close to 45 per cent of all the industrial and com-

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Aug. 18

Belligerents—Traders Go in at Their Own Risk

The United States is seen as blazing a trail in the search for effective neutrality. The President's Chautauqua address revealed that the Roosevelt Administration has made the idea of "trade at your own risk" a collateral part of America's long acclaimed policy of neutrality.

Great Britain has now joined America, serving notice on its own industrialists that they trade with the Spanish belligerents at their own risk. Thus two great nations have ended that contradictory neutrality whereby every commercial ship could stretch the nation's borders to any port of the world. Those outposts of profit are not to be defended under the new order of neutrality made consistent.

Spain—Rebel Forces Nearer to Union

French peasants dwelling near the Spanish borders see the spurting fire of shells all through the night. Three rebel warships in the Bay of Biscay shell Irun and San Sebastian, Government strongholds. Shells directed by poor marksmen fall prodigally into the sea, some burst in the cities. One finally demolishes a bridge linking Irun and San Sebastian, which the rebels still strive to capture.

But the Government forces would like above all to destroy a bridge—the bridge that is virtually established between the rebel forces of the south and those of the north. Government forces strive desperately to drive a wedge between the Fascists at Badajoz where the junction of the rebels is almost consummated. Troops of Gen. Emilio Mola wait north of Madrid in the Guadarrama Mountains. If the junction at Badajoz permits mass reinforcements to come through, the long-awaited attack on Madrid will commence.

The Government seems in a precarious position, having failed to stop the northward march of Gen. Francisco Franco's troops. Reports tell of three planes held in readiness at Madrid to carry Loyalist leaders to safety should the capital fall.

Neutrality—Reich Sets Difficult Conditions

Germany breaks two weeks of silence with a conditional and reserved acceptance of the French proposal for a pact binding the European nations not to interfere in Spain. It is difficult to determine which is the most considerable part of the German communication, the acceptance or the conditions. The conditions:

1. Germany must have redress for a German plane confiscated by the Spanish Government.
2. All nations with any substantial munitions enterprises should join the neutrality pact.

Germany also expressed the following hopes:

1. Extra-official support of the Spanish Government from Communists in Russia and France should be prevented.
2. Liberal newspapers should refrain from giving comfort to the Liberal Spanish regime.

Whether the foregoing constitutes German acceptance depends upon whether one believes the conditions and hopes can be fulfilled.

Great Britain has joined with France, however, in promoting the nonintervention accord

Quebec—Liberals' Long-Held Rule Broken

The Liberal Party of Quebec steps down after 39 years of unbroken power. The conservative opposition, styled the Union Nationale, captained by Maurice Dupiessis, wins 76 of the 90 legislative seats.

Conservatives in the United States who search for heartening signs may read the Quebec elections as a forecast of resurgent conservatism starting far in the north, sweeping into Maine in September and over the United States in November.

But this analysis may prove wrong for these reasons: The Conserva-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Drought Adds $100,000,000 To Relief Bill

500,000 Families to Need Aid Before Winter, Estimates Show

WPA Provides Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—A $100,000,000 or more increase in this year's relief bill appeared on the horizon today as federal officials estimated that 500,000 families, or about 2,000,000 persons, impoverished by the drought, would need aid before the winter is over.

Early in July, President Roosevelt announced that federal agencies were planning to care for 204,000 destitute families. Since that time the load has more than doubled.

Today, at his Hyde Park, N. Y., home, the President was assimilating facts on the situation furnished him by his relief aides preparatory to the series of conferences he will hold with governors of drought states next week.

New Funds Needed

As he studied reports of increased destitution, he was confronted with the fact that his relief cost calculations for the year are being radically upset by the unforeseen demands from the drought area. A request for new funds from Congress when it meets in January appeared to be his only alternative.

At the present time, the Works Progress Administration is paying wages to heads of 80,500 families for work on emergency water conservation projects near their homes. The Resettlement Administration is tiding over some 66,000 families with subsistence grants and loans.

Both of these figures will have been increased by the time the President pays his visit to the stricken area.

$70,000,000 for Loans

James E. Dailey, Assistant Resettlement Administrator, estimated that his agency will spend around $70,000,000 in grants and loans to drought farmers between now and next June. The Administration now has on hand approximately $85,000,000, which is the amount Congress was told would be needed for its regular work.

Aubrey Williams, deputy WPA administrator, predicted that at next winter's peak, the WPA would be spending approximately $7,500,000 a month to care for 150,000 drought families in addition to its regular unemployment load.

In view of these two estimates, Mr. Williams admitted that his guess that the drought would add $100,000,000 to this year's relief was extremely conservative.

Resettlement Studied

With present estimates showing that approximately 5C per cent of the farm families in some of the drought states will need government aid this winter, the attention of relief officials turned again today to the advisability of moving farmers per-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

New British Ships Hinted in Race For Pacific Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A new development is expected in the Pacific Shipping "war" when the Union Royal Mail Line, under the stress of competition from the American Matson Line, withdraws its liners from the San Francisco-Sydney run.

It is hinted that the Canadian-Australasian Line, in the same Anglo-Aust lasian ownership as the Union Royal Mail Line, will send their liners from Vancouver to San Francisco before starting their trans-Pacific voyage via Honolulu, Suva, and New Zealand.

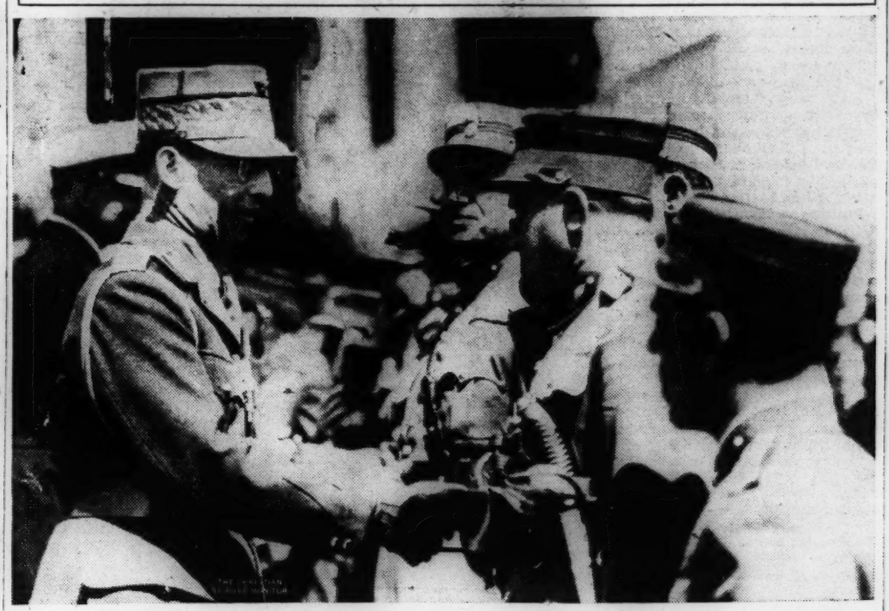
The liners at present engaged in the Canadian-Australasian service, in which the Canadian Pacific Railway has an interest, are the Aorangi and the Niagara. These travel at about 17 knots, as against the 22 knots of the Matson liners. The inclusion of San Francisco as a port of call will add at least one day, and probably two days, to the Vancouver-Sydney run, dependent on whether the stay in Vancouver is reduced or not.

But back of the rearranged service is the supposition that British shipping in the Pacific will receive a subsidy, or at least government assistance to build new liners, orders for which would be placed immediately a favorable decision was reached.

These new liners would be 22,000-ton vessels, with a speed of 22 knots, and would replace the Aorangi and the Niagara, and enable the present timetable to be run, not withstanding the inclusion of San Francisco.

American law would prevent the Canadian-Australasian vessels picking up passengers and cargo at San Francisco for Honolulu, but not passengers and cargo for New Zealand and Australia. If the Canadian-Australasian line did not include San Francisco in its run, all this through traffic would fall into the Matson hands when the Union Royal Mail service is abandoned in the next few months.

Leaders of Greek Coup



Acme

King George Felicitates Officers

Young Monarch Shakes Hands With Stalwarts Who Had Engineered Metaxas Thrust Against Communists

Greek 'Strong Man': Has He Come to Stay?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Has the quasi-Fascist military dictatorship of Gen. John Metaxas come to stay?

That is one of the most frequent questions asked here since the General proclaimed martial law and dissolved the Chamber on Aug. 4.

Students of modern Greek history can point out that Greece has only suffered three dictatorships in the past—and they were all of short duration. They are therefore wondering whether the real aim of the General is not to hold new elections in the hope that his present small following of seven deputies might be increased.

Metaxas Studied in Germany

Left critics believe that in following the easy road to dictatorship King George is heading for his second and possibly final fall. These critics want to see some connection between Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's recent visit to Athens and the events of Aug. 4.

While it is difficult to establish any definite connection between Germany's economic dictator and the Greek National Socialist coup, it is not denied that Greece's new dictator has strong leanings toward German cultufe, took his military education in Germany and was in great personal favor at the former Imperial Court. Indeed, one of the stories told of him relates how the Kaiser once said, "If I had two men like Metaxas I could conquer the whole world."

Enjoys King's Confidence

One of the factors favoring the new dictatorship is that it is said to enjoy the King's confidence. And King George's sole concern is known to be that of his people. His many years in exile were spent in Britain, where he is believed to have acquired sound political judgment and profound respect for parliamentary institutions.

It is also realized that the last Chamber of Deputies was practicably unworkable. The Venizelists held 142 seats, the anti-Venizelists 143. The Communists held the balance of power with 15 seats. Yet the larger parties could not even agree to form a coalition, and during the last five months Greece was practically ruled by decrees, subject to the approval of a parliamentary committee, which led to further political confusion.

Serious Economic Problems

To that extent the Greek problem is felt here. The country still awaits the day when politicians will forget their parties and be willing to cooperate for the good of all Hellenes. But back of that looms an even greater problem, namely the economic. Much of Greece is very poor. Hopes that the King's return to the throne last November would usher in a new era and bring back prosperity have been sadly dashed.

Most active of all the politicians, Communists are said to have thrived in this atmosphere of rife discontent. So their agents and their literature invaded the barracks, penetrated the schools, corrupted the teachers, "poisoned the state functionaries, the public servants, inculcating in them the idea that the state is their enemy," General Metaxas has said.

Red Leaders Jailed

In July, municipal elections in the region of Chalkis returned the Communists members. Would the country go red at the coming general elections, or at least the new Greece? On July 31 a Communist delegation asked the Government to drop certain measures which General Metaxas said favored the working classes, failing which a general strike would be called for Aug. 5.

But the Government struck first, and today all Communist leaders and deputies are under lock and key. Organs of the Left have been suppressed, gone the sensational headlines in flaming red, gone the lotteries and raffles which many "yellow" papers organized to increase their circulation.

Criticism of Deputies

One paper observes that the closing of the chamber has saved the Greek nation 40,000,000 drachmae ($378,000), which it has had to pay annually to "a useless body of deputies who pretended to be the deputies of the people."

On the other hand, there are many moderate elements up and down the country which have yet to be convinced that the much advertised red "menace" was not after all a pretext for a dictatorship of the extreme Right prepared long ago.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Peace Societies Protest Rearming By Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Objection to the huge rearmament program of the British Goverment has been registered by a group of Manchester citizens, who regard the move with alarm as threatening peace, and who believe the public money should be spent "more constructively."

The Manchester branches of the Friends' Peace Committee, the League of Nations Union, the Anti-War Council, the Women's International League, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the World Alliance, the Teachers' Peace Society, and the Youth Peace Council have jointly made the following declaration on the Government's rearmament proposals:

Text of Objections

1. On behalf of the societies which we represent we express our apprehension at the decision of His Majesty's Government to undertake a large, indefinite, and costly expansion of the fighting forces.

2. The Government seeks to justify these proposals on the ground that increased armaments are necessary (a) to enable Great Britain to exercise adequate influence in international affairs, and (b) for the application of collective security. We hold that the first argument implies a breach of the Kellogg Pact, and, as regards the second, that the Gov-

Government Income Goes Up; Costs Cut, Report Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—The Government's income is going up.

The Government's expenditures are coming down.

Farm income is shooting ahead.

These facts are contained in fiscal reports put out today by the United States Treasury, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The budget is far from being balanced, the figures emphasize, but, compared with conditions a year ago, the trend is toward converging expenditures and receipts.

The Treasury mid-August statement is the first important financial document given out since the White House announcement that no new taxes would be required from the next Congress, because of the improved financial outlook. It was on a foreknowledge of the figures given out today and others, it is assumed, that the White House-Treasury statement was issued.

Receipts Show Rise

The report shows that for the first six weeks of the present fiscal year federal receipts were $516,738,897. This is $41,355,000 more than for the same period last year.

Expenses are set down at $737,734,171 for the same period, compared with $1,061,338,549 a year ago, a decline of more than $323,600,000.

Carrying the same ratio on through the balance of the year, increase in receipts would total $332,150,000.

Long Way Yet

The budget is a long way from balance. In the first six weeks of the present fiscal year an additional deficit of $220,975,273 has been run up. The only comfort the taxpayer gets out of it is that the deficit in the same period a year ago was $585,935,415, or more than 100 per cent greater. The decrease was caused largely by repayments by the RFC, FCA, Commodity Credit Corporation and the AAA. These repayments totaled $275,000,000. At the rate of the present deficit, the end of the year will see a total deficit of $1,892,000,000 added to the total debt.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued a statement today declaring that increasing food prices, resulting from the drought, would raise farm income the last half of this year far above the corresponding period of 1935.

Farm income for the first six months of 1936 was well ahead of the same period a year ago, and today's estimate indicated the trend would continue.

Hawaiians Quit Ways of Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Hawaii's young Americans of Japanese ancestry find themselves challenged by a variety of problems resulting from their attempts to adapt themselves to American living standards after emerging from oriental backgrounds.

Differences between oriental and occidental cultures, affecting marriage, family, language and vocations, were subjects of round table discussions at the 1936 annual convention of new Americans.

Every summer the new Americans, young male Japanese of post-high school, some of post-college age, employed, some hoping to be employed, meet in Honolulu to discuss their problems with education, social and civic leaders.

This year the subject of the discussion at the four-day convention was "Life in Changing Hawaii."

Addressing one of the opening sessions of the conference, Dr. Romanzo Adams of the University of Hawaii said that the problems of the new Americans resulted from the necessity of maintaining double standards.

"You have," he said "inescapably a double responsibility. You must be good enough Japanese to get along comfortably with your parents and older relatives and friends, and you must also be good enough Americans to get along with the rest of the community."

But while there is much in their Oriental heritage which the new Americans feel obliged to discard completely, there is also much of their background which they have found of permanent value.

Practically all Japanese children in the islands attend language schools for an hour or more after completion of their regular day's studies in the public schools. This system the new Americans defended as the only present practical means of teaching the young Japanese their ancestral language, at the same time giving them some Oriental culture.

Who's Whoo in Sirens? Ask Valhalla Firemen

VALHALLA, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP)—Valhalla's 80 volunteer firemen went in a body yesterday to the fire commissioner's office to protest against a new fire siren installed a half mile away in the neighboring town of North White Plains.

Their business affairs are being unnecessarily interrupted, they say, and they've had to break away from parties and rush out of the movies, at the most exciting moment, for no good reason. Worst of all they are losing sleep, dashing madly from their homes on account of fires that are none of their business.

It's all because North White Plains has changed from a fire whistle that went "whooo" to a siren that goes "wheee." Valhalla's siren goes "wheee," too.

Reich Demands Full Arms Ban For Neutrality

Must Cover Private Firms and Individuals, Says Note on Spain

Hits Volunteering

Berlin's Policy Centers on Prevention of Spread of Russian Influence

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Uruguayan Minister, J. Richling, delivered to Acting Secretary of State William Phillips, today his Government's proposal that the 21 American republics join in an effort to mediate the revolutionary struggle in Spain.

Although saying at his press conference that the note still was in the process of translation and that it had not yet been studied by officials here, Mr. Phillips reserved further comment.

In answer to questions, he said the Washington Government had not engaged in consultations with other governments on the Uruguayan proposal.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 18 (AP)—Foreign Minister Miguel Cruchaga, it was understood yesterday, favors Chile's acceptance of Uruguay's proposal for mediation by American nations in the Spanish civil war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 18—The text of Germany's acceptance of participation in the French neutrality pact in Spain published here contains two reservations.

First is the unconditional release of the German airplane held by the Spanish Government, and, second, that all states which manufacture war material and airplanes to any large extent should be equally bound by the terms of the pact and that the embargo shall apply equally to private firms and individuals.

Prevention of Volunteering

Germany's reply further expresses the urgent wish that the governments participating in the pact shall prevent their subjects going as volunteers to Spain.

To those sections of the foreign press which have accused Germany of dilatory if not obstructionist tactics, it is emphasized that it was not possible to make an adequate reply until satisfaction was obtained from Spain regarding the fate of German subjects and property there.

Halt on Propaganda

The necessity of eliminating propaganda, especially in France, which sought to make Spain the battleground for a struggle between the ideas of Fascism and Communism, is also alleged.

The speech of Roger Salengro, French minister of the interior, at Lille over the week end is cited throughout the German press today as an example of French duplicity, professing official neutrality when actually supporting the Communists and attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, namely Austria and Germany

Particularly objected to in the speech were alleged expressions of hope that hundreds of Germans and Austrians formerly under the red flag would remain true to their faith and that the day would dawn when they would regain their liberty.

Influenced by England's Stand

England's definite and open support of the French proposals, coupled with further representations believed to have been made by Sir Robert G. Vansittart, British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has been here during the Olympic Games, as well as the fact that the Spanish rebels do not appear to be advancing as easily as was expected in certain quarters here, have been the main factors leading Germany to accept.

While Germany complains of the partisanship of other states toward the Spanish affair and of the desire to split Europe into two camps —Fascist and non-Fascist—German sympathies have been clear from the start.

Rebels Called Nationalists

The Spanish rebels are always described in the press here as "Nationalists" while every new report of bloodshed in Spain is stigmatized as the work of Communists, despite the fact that the present Spanish Government is opposed to Communism and to Bolshevik Russia. But it is too excellent an opportunity for propaganda against Soviet Russia to be missed.

Germany's policy continues what it has long been—not of splitting Europe into two camps as it accuses others of doing, but the policy of eliminating Russia from Europe and forming a bloc against the Soviets.

Madrid Issues Call For More Volunteers; New Militia Organized

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, Aug. 18—The Socialist Spanish Government, fighting to crush the Fascist revolt, called today for new volunteers and urged women to take up manufacture of ammunition and winter clothing—tacitly admitting the 33-day-old civil war might last many months.

The new militia was being formed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

SHIPBROKER and CHARTERING AGENT
J. W. TELFORD
17 SANDHILL
Newcastle-on-Tyne, ENGLAND
BUNKERS SUPPLIED at NORTH EAST COAST U. K. PORTS
SHIPS AGENCIES SOLICITED
Telegrams: "Straight" Newcastle-on-Tyne

James R. **Ogden** & Sons, Ltd.
of London and Harrogate
for
FINE JEWELS
and
ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40, James St., HARROGATE
41-42, Duke St., PICCADILLY, S. W. 1

New CURTAINS or LOOSE COVERS?

Schofields provide a Loose Cover Service that guarantees complete satisfaction — all covers are cut, fitted and made by experts . . . ensuring the perfection of fit that is essential to the life and appearance of a loose cover. We are ready now with the new 1936 Furnishing Fabric designs, and will gladly submit colour suggestions. Our prices are very moderate . . . may we give you an estimate?
Schofields
THE HEADROW, LEEDS 1, ENG.

Marshall & Snelgrove LTD
MARSHALLS LTD
Distinctive Fashions
and
Fashion Accessories
BRANCHES AT
- LEEDS
  Bond Street and Park Row
- HARROGATE
  James Street
- SCARBOROUGH
  St. Nicholas Street
- SHEFFIELD
  32, Fargate
- YORK
  14, Lendal

fine Dress Fabrics direct from Manufacturer to YOU

AT the Silk Shop Ltd., who specialise exclusively in fabrics, you will find a wonderful selection of all the most interesting of the New Fabrics, and you will save by buying at the Silk Shop—because the saving made by dealing direct with the manufacturer is passed on to you.

THE Silk Shop LTD.
THERE IS ONLY ONE REGISTERED SILK SHOP
Headquarters and Only Address in Scotland
12, FREDERICK ST., EDINBURGH
Only Address in
Newcastle-on-Tyne
17-19 New Bridge St.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Acting on your suggestion that I do the posing, you the exposing, and all others the processing—let's see how this "code-portrait" will look when ready for presentation.
2. Jane, Lane, Line Link, Lick, Dick.
3. $20.
4. Sallying, Signally.
5. Read a BLE (Readable).

Reich Demands Arms Ban to Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

at Madrid and Barcelona into a "battalion of red lions"—Communist and Anarchist peasants and laborers.

With 80 per cent of its standing army of 235,000 troops authoritatively reported to be fighting for the rebels who, it is alleged, want a Fascist dictatorship, the Socialist Government sought volunteers to bolster its desperate drive to stop the march toward Madrid.

Many workers already have joined Loyalist Government troops. Peasant snipers harried rebel advance guards. Women shouldered rifles and marched into war. Shopgirls, newly married to soldiers, went with them to front line battles.

Praising women for aiding the fight to stamp out Fascism, the Government suggested more worthwhile would be feminine help in factories to turn out ammunition, heavy clothing and underwear.

In hand to hand conflict, the opposing forces fought desperately in the Badajoz area to close the Portuguese border. But teritorial gains were small.

Loyalists, aided by aerial bombers, asserted a rebel column was routed in Caceres province in an attempt to reach Fascist forces at Badajoz.

"Severe punishment of rebels" was inflicted, the Government said. "Trucks were seized and 300 rebels taken prisoner."

Loyalists were advancing slowly in the Andalusia provinces of the southern sector, the Madrid Government asserted. The battle for Oviedo, on the far north, continued but the Government was unable to force a path into the town.

Artillery Fire Exchanged

Artillery fire was exchanged in the Guadarrama Mountains north of Madrid throughout the night, but neither force made any concerted attempt to advance, and the bombardments caused little apparent damage.

Attacks continued on the Isle of Mallorca in the Mediterranean, but the Government denied reports 500 loyal troops were killed and 250 taken prisoner in rebel ambush there.

The Loyalists insisted three columns of their troops captured several towns on the island.

Government defenders were beaten back near Madrid, the Fascists reported, and 600 loyalists were killed on the Sarogassa front in the north, the rebels claimed.

International

Gen. Francisco Franco
Commander-in-Chief of Forces Seeking Overthrow of Leftist Government

This is the first photograph taken of the leader of the Fascist-Army revolt since the beginning of the civil war. It shows the General on his arrival at Seville from Tetouan, Morocco.

Rebel Warships Silence Guns of Fort Guadalupe; France Patrolling Frontier

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 18—Salvos of 6-inch shells from the rebel cruiser Almirante Cervera today silenced the guns of the government fortress of Guadalupe.

However, the fort's armament was still regarded as a menace to any rebel attack by land.

In retaliation for the vicious shelling, two government bombing planes from San Sebastian blasted rebel troops' positions in the hills northeast of Enderlaza.

Bowers Denies Reports

United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers established a temporary embassy in a hotel at Hendaye Beach after completing an evacuation cruise of northern Spain aboard the cutter Cayuga.

The Ambassador took occasion personally to deny reports he had been ordered off the Cayuga after a dispute with naval officers over movements of the vessel in Spanish waters. (The State Department at Washington also denied the report, which was carried by the Army and Navy Journal.)

In a land attack on San Sebastian and Irun, the rebels tried a new advance over the hills from the direction of Enderlaza in the face of heavy machine gun fire and air attack.

Reports that rebel troops from Oyarzun had cut off communications between Irun and San Sebastian were discredited by government forces.

At the same time, insurgents operating out of Tolosa attempted a westward advance toward Azpeita, 15 miles southwest of San Sebastian.

Loyalist Concentration

A strong detachment of government troops was concentrated at Azpeita.

Some slight progress by the rebels along the Tolosa-San Sebastian road was reported.

A column moving eastward from Tolosa was still seeking to contact rebel troops under Colonel Beorleguis at Oyarzun.

Expectation of new supplies of ammunation and the apparent failure of rebels in a combined sea and land attack aroused new hope in the besieged government territory.

Arrival of a field train at Irun prompted rumors that new ammunition for government guns was en route from Barcelona.

The extent to which political hostages had been executed in reprisal for the rebel shelling remained an open question.

Planes Held at Biarritz

France hastily set up rigid border patrol. Worried by the fighting just across the Bay of Biscay, French gendarmes and mobile guards set up field telephones with direct communication to Paris.

Planes were held at Biarritz airport ready to protect French nationals in case of a recurrence of incidents similar to a rebel plane's bombardment of Biriatou Sunday.

Spanish refugees from besieged Irun and San Sebastian fled in increasing numbers to protection here. More than 200, many of them women and children, arrived yesterday.

Carrying their few possessions in crude, hastily-packed bundles, the refugees huddled at the railroad station for examination by French authorities. Those with funds were free to go anywhere in France. The others were held in Bayonne until definite plans could be made for them.

Pushing their attack against the northern Spanish cities, the insurgents captured Ardoain after a bitter battle. Three columns of Fascist rebels advanced on San Sebastian. One was only four miles from the city.

Naval bombardment of the Loyalist cities yesterday caused little damage. At Bilbao, westward along the coast, the entire water front was reported in flames following bombardment of huge gasoline storage tanks.

Claim Other Successes

Officials investigating the bombing of Biriatou decided definitely that the plane was a rebel craft. They discounted some witnesses' reports that the ship bore Loyalist insignia and pointed out that only the rebels possessed the type of plane used.

(Fascist success on other fronts were reported by Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano. In a radio broadcast he announced Loyalists on the Mediterranean island of Mallorca had been defeated and several hundred of their number killed.

(From the south, rebel troops were said to be continuing their march from Badajoz toward Madrid.)

Peace Groups Protest British Rearmament

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment has still to show that the armaments already in existence are collectively insufficient to meet aggression.

3. We are alarmed at the similarity between the situation now and the situation before 1914, being convinced that another armaments race will inevitably lead to war. The proposals are thus likely to defeat their own purpose by precipitating the crisis which they are intended to avert.

4. We reject as unsound the contention, implied in the White Paper, that an increase in our own forces must follow increases in the forces of the United States or of loyal members of the League.

5. If the international danger arises from the discontents of other countries, the first step should be an attempt to mitigate these discontents and not to prepare by force to perpetuate them.

6. If the country can afford the immense sums which the Government's proposals necessitate, these sums should be used rather for the purpose of social and economic reconstruction, which would give some permanent return for the expenditure.

7. The present dangerous situation has arisen directly from the failure to achieve any progress towards the reduction and limitation of armaments, and the most urgent need is for the Government to take steps through the Disarmament Conference to reach agreement before the situation becomes completely out of control.

8. We therefore call upon all lovers of peace to use their utmost influence to urge His Majesty's Government to hold its hand pending the making of further serious and energetic attempts to achieve progressive disarmament.

War Boosts Price Of U. S. Scrap Steel

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 REACHING the highest price in six years, steel scrap sold at $16.50 a ton in the Chicago market, trade circles reported today.

This represented an advance of 25 cents over the previous level, and a boost of $1 a ton from the market quoted last Friday. It is currently posted at $16-$16.50 a ton.

Dealers also disclosed an advance of 25 cents a ton at St. Louis, to $13-$13.50 a ton.

European Affairs Move Roosevelt To Curtail Travel

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP)—Critical conditions in Spain and Europe today have prompted President Roosevelt to put a check on any plans that would call for his being far from Washington for any extended period.

This fact became known only five days after Mr. Roosevelt, in an address at Chautauqua, N. Y., asserted he was more gravely concerned about international tendencies than domestic problems.

Working Out Trip

During a press conference today the President said he had had no new reports on the Spanish civil war, other than duplication of information in the press. Nevertheless, any thought of a lengthy trip, political or otherwise, is not to be considered at this time because the Chief Executive feels he should not be too far away from his Washington base for very long at a time. That will not prevent his forthcoming trip through drought states, however, starting a week from tonight.

Mr. Roosevelt today began working out definite dates for stops on that trip and kept one of his assistants busy on the long-distance telephone making arrangements. Although the President has been considering invitations that would take him on a boat trip down the Mississippi River, he said today he didn't think there would be any such tour.

Seated in shirtsleeves and slacks in the study of his Hudson River home, the President said he would discuss his campaign for re-election in a conference with James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, sometime before he leaves for Washington Sunday night. Mr. Roosevelt declared, however, that he had no plans for conferences with state Democratic chieftains, who drop in daily on party headquarters in New York to arrange political battle lines.

Questioned as to when he would begin some political stumping—the drought state trip has been described by the President as entirely nonpolitical—Mr. Roosevelt said he had only three speaking dates next month. They are Sept. 10 at Charlotte, N. C., at a seven-state rally; Sept. 11, at the World Power Conference in Washington; and Sept. 18, at the tercentennial celebration of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass.

Faut-il supprimer le Pourboire?

BERNE—Une question très discutée qui concerne tout particulièrement le touriste est celle de savoir s'il doit ou ne doit pas donner de pourboire. Bien que dans la plupart des pays touristiques—et notamment en France et en Suisse—il y ait eu depuis longtemps un mouvement en faveur de la suppression du pourboire, il est en pratique impossible au touriste de ne pas récompenser les garçons de restaurant et les domestiques d'hôtel pour leurs services. Selon une tradition vieille de plusieurs générations, ces gens comptent sur ces sommes pour vivre.

Le pourboire s'élève généralement à dix pour cent du total de la note. Pourtant récemment ce pourcentage a été relevé dans certains cas jusqu'à douze et même quinze pour cent. Mais d'autre part ayant acquis un sentiment nouveau de leur dignité, de nombreux employés souhaiteraient ne plus être obligés de compter sur la simple générosité du client—renforcée par la coutume—et préféreraient que le pourcentage soit ajouté à la note et qu'il leur soit distribué par la direction selon un plan déterminé. Ils demandent également de pouvoir contrôler cette distribution, et s'assurer qu'elle soit honnêtement effectuée. Sur quoi s'élève aussitôt le cri—plausible mais absolument trompeur—des "Soviets dans les hôtels!"

En France et en Suisse, ces additions à la note ont été reconnues depuis un certain nombre d'années, mais malheureusement le voyageur ne s'aperçoit pas toujours qu'il a payé le service avant d'avoir déjà personnellement distribué des pourboires. Ceux-ci sont rarement refusés, et souvent attendus, même lorsqu'il sont censés être portés sur la note. Il peut arriver ainsi au voyageur de payer deux fois.

Le seul remède est évidemment de supprimer le pourboire complètement et de ne plus laisser le touriste dans l'incertitude de ce qu'on attend de lui. C'est ce but que semblent poursuivre en France les travailleurs et le Gouvernement du Front Populaire. Il serait prudent d'attendre avant de se prononcer sur le résultat de cette tentative d'abolir le pourboire. Cette coutume existe depuis fort longtemps et ne peut être supprimée par un trait de plume.

En Suisse, le Conseil Fédéral s'attaque au même problème, et une convention a été conclue entre les représentants des hôteliers et de leur personnel. Une ordonnance spéciale autorise le Conseil Fédéral à donner force de loi à cette convention. Le public qui paie l'équivalent de l'ancien pourboire au bureau de la direction de l'hôtel a le droit d'être sûr que son argent va réellement au personnel. L'Association des Hôteliers Suisses a calculé qu'au cours d'une année prospère, ces sommes supplémentaires, destinées aux employés, atteignent au moins vingt millions de francs-or.

Cependant il est malheureusement vrai que le caractère précis de ces paiements supplémentaires n'a pas toujours été apprécié. Si ces paiements sont versés à la direction d'un hôtel, ils ne lui appartiennent nullement. Elle les encaisse simplement parce que c'est la façon la plus commode de procéder; elle sert d'agent fiduciaire, et elle est moralement tenue à distribuer ces sommes sans en retenir aucune partie pour son propre profit.

D'un autre côté, le personnel hôtelier ne se contente pas d'un salaire fixe, et il fait remarquer les raisons pour lesquelles cette méthode n'a jamais donné satisfaction là où elle a été adoptée. Le client doit payer les suppléments dont le total dépasse souvent les salaires fixes. Ce genre de bénéfice est tenu pour inadmissible.

De plus lorsque la crise hôtelière sévissait en Suisse, on essaya de réduire les prix, et dans certains cas les charges de service furent ramenées bien au-dessous du dix pour cent convenu. Naturellement le personnel s'estima lésé, car c'était à ses dépens que ces encouragements étaient offerts aux touristes.

La question n'est pas sans importance. En plus du problème social qu'elle présente—les pourboires étant mauvais pour ceux qui les donnent et pour ceux qui les reçoivent, car ils supposent une supériorité et une infériorité dans les relations humaines—elle a aussi un aspect économique important dans un pays comme la Suisse où comme me le fit remarquer un hôtelier: "Si les hôtels sont prospères, le pays l'est. S'ils sont dans une situation difficile, la Suisse l'est aussi."

D'où le besoin urgent que cette question soit réglée de façon équitable pour le personnel hôtelier suisse. Celui-ci est considéré comme le meilleur du monde. Mais si en temps de dépression économique il ne peut gagner sa vie, il quittera forcément le pays, et le niveau élevé de l'industrie hôtelière suisse s'en trouvera abaissé.

Donc les efforts pour régler sur une bonne base l'encaissement et la distribution des charges de service et pour supprimer le pourboire en conséquence, sont d'une importance réelle. Il ne s'agit pas seulement de supprimer une source d'irritation dont le touriste souffre depuis trop longtemps, mais d'un acte essentiel à la bonne conduite de la branche principale de l'industrie touristique qui est nécessaire à la stabilité économique de la Suisse. Ainsi, plus tôt on procédera à l'abolition générale du système des pourboires et à la création d'un système de charges de service, avec un contrôle précis de la répartition des dites charges parmi le personnel, mieux cela vaudra.

[Le texte anglais de cet article paraît sur une autre page.]

Cabin Greeted at Day's End on Road

Farmer's Accommodations Develop With Extending Motor Travel

Wide Open Spaces
Fourth of Six Articles

L. D. G., with a motorcar for his Argo, continues his transcontinental American journey exploring things which many people encounter but which not everyone sees.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"There is now scarcely a place where the crack of the hard-boiled egg has not been heard on the rocks." This statement, made many years ago by a newspaper writer, with reference to the Berkshire Hills of western Massachusets, is true generally of the United States today.

Stopping recently to examine closely the beauty of a cactus bloom in the Arizona desert, the traveler was amazed to find the ground underneath the plant well covered with tin cans and other refreshment rubbish. At least the tourists of bygone days had been orderly in "picking up their trash," but who would have imagined that others had stopped at just this point, miles from human habitation? Had the beauty of other blooms in other years drawn them to stop, eating their various luncheons in the shade of their cars at the time?

"Glad to Pay"

Such experiences show that the tourist is well known to the country dweller and farmer. In fact, the farmer has found many opportunities to extend his assistance to the tourist; and the tourist, if he is wise, will not regard the farmer as "simply in business for what he can get out of it." It is a form of service, now varied and greatly expanded, which the wants of the motorist have made necessary.

In the "old days" motorists found it necessary to stop at farmhouses for assistance and additional tools to repair something about the car; again it was for drinking water, or milk for the baby. Again, if the car had been acting badly and the trip was being delayed, it was: "Could we get a bite to eat; just a little bread and butter, and some tea? We'll be glad to pay for it."

Signs Hung Out

No charges were made in those days for assistance or food. Usually the farmer's wife not only furnished the bread and butter, but there was a liberal addition of milk, tea, or coffee, and cake. No charge, whatsoever. Of course the "automobilists" as they called themselves then, would have been "poor specimens" if they had not pressed willing dollars into really reluctant hands, with the friendly remark: "Well, anyway, put this in the baby's bank."

Travel by "auto" increased, with increasing calls at the farmers' homes, until these people, wishing to have some time to attend to their farm duties, began to set aside some of their supplies, putting prices on them, and leaving "one of the children" to look after it. Thus, today, we have the "Quick Lunch" and "Home Cooking" signs, representing a new, but now rather commonplace industry.

Shrewd Dealing

Garages, service or "gas" stations, and "wreckers" (Why should they be called by such a terrifying name?) have kept pace in development with the increasing travel. The tourist is no longer a stranger to the farmer. Many of the latter have curtailed their tilling of the soil, to gain what they believe is a more certain income; but many others still "keep an anchor to windward," with their crops, dairy products, and poultry.

All this has been written to show our touring friends who may be inclined to question the motives of those who serve them along the road, that they are responsible for this development. And, too, if they find these friendly sevitors dealing closely and shrewdly, they have brought it upon themselves.

Instances always have been rare such as the farmer who kept a boggy place in the road filled with water, and a team handy for pulling out the stranded motorist—for a price.

Hungry Truck Drivers

Another interesting institution is the roadside restaurant or lunch-cart, open all night. These have been common in cities and large industrial centers, but for the tourist to discover them at strategic places along the highway arteries is somewhat of a surprise. The tremendous volume of trucking carried 24 hours a day over these highways requires that the drivers have regular eating and resting places. Observing purveyors in this field soon discovered the points at which the trucks could most easily halt, and there will be found the eating place "open all night."

The occasional tourist soon discovers that if he and his family do not mind sitting up on stools beside these husky, broad-shouldered, always kindly and good-humored drivers, they can have a "meal that is a meal," and the price will be right. They will also discover with a few questions, "how the country is going" "how's business?" and what the outlook is in any line in which they are interested. These capable men know not only what is going on in the field in which they are employed but they get the pulse in all activities and the personal sentiments not only of operatives but of the operators who are responsible for the successes and returns on investments.

Who Will Win Election?

This pulse is really the determining factor in our country's politics! Politicians would have the people think that they, the politicians, direct and regulate the pulse of enterprise and government. A little touring will, however, reveal the error of this notion. Politicians are like the trailers behind the trucks. They carry no power, cannot even lead the way, and their load is only what the people put upon them.

"Cabins" are now much to the fore in popularity with tourists. They are what might be termed an outgrowth from the tourist camping grounds, which appear to be declining in popular favor. Tourists are appreciating the convenience of the cabins. These snug little "homes" conveniently placed in groups for ease of supervision and because of the feeling of companionship which the traveler away from home instinctively seeks, obviate the difficulties incident to carrying camping equipment tied onto the cars, and also the uncertainties of weather and other conditions incident to the campgrounds.

Improvements in Fact, or Name

The cabin enterprise is not so highly developed in what is called the "East" as it is, say, west of the Mississippi. In this region many groups of cabins are what their operators call "super-excellent." Beds, twin, double, or single, are excellent. The linen is uniformly clean, of fine quality. There are blankets aplenty; and good lighting. Most of them are fitted with gas or electric equipment for cooking, and all have means for heating. Out in this country the nights almost always are cool.

Of course they advertise "room and bath with hot and cold water." But for the most part the bath is a "snare and delusion." It is a squared section of the washroom, the floor slanting to the central drain. There is a piped outlet in one side wall, neither high enough nor low enough for most people, to which is attached a nozzle or spray. To use this arrangement and any adequate amount of water means spraying all adjacent walls, the ceiling, the washstand, mirror and all appurtenances. The bather is embarrassed, his associates are annoyed, and the place is "all wet." Such has been the experience at five locations over 1000 miles of highway.

Without Objection

A sufficient number of hooks on the walls or doors is also lacking. It would be a wise provision for the persistent user of cabins to carry a box of hooks and an awl, putting up the needed hooks before unpacking. This scarcity of hooks may be charged, perhaps, to the acquisitiveness of occupants gone before. Many cabins carry signs warning of penalties for stealing the furnishings. The first bit of instruction a recent occupant of a cabin saw upon entering read: "Don't steal the sheets; we have your registration."

The initiate to cabin life should not be annoyed when asked to register for his party: name, home address, street and city or town, registration, make and year of car; and to pay for his lodging in advance. One reason for this is the matter of insurance, another is to enable easy departure as early as one wishes, and a third is based on character.

These requirements are the rule at cabins under discriminating management. It is a rule also that radios are not to be turned on after 10 p. m. As though one would wish to do so, after an all day's drive. The cabins afford the advantage of "early to bed and early to rise" for those who must be on their way promptly, and "you may leave your surplus baggage in your car, no one has ever lost anything here."

Next article in this series appears on Aug. 25.

By a Staff Artist
A Meal That Is a Meal

Night Lunch Cart Proves Center for Political Exchange

Early Up and Go

Congressional Ban Of Powerful Gun's Sale May Be Asked

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—A new revolver of tremendous power, which J. Edgar Hoover says might wreck an automobile engine with a single shot, is being tested by the Bureau of Investigation which he heads.

The gun is manufactured by an American company and already is on the market. It is as accessible to criminals as to law enforcement officers, except in states or communities having arms purchase restrictions.

Whether the next Congress may be asked to regulate public sale of the weapon, as it already has machine guns through requiring purchasers to register with the Internal Revenue Bureau, was not disclosed.

So great is the explosive power of the special .375-caliber shell provided for the new revolver that its use in an ordinary type revolver would blow it to pieces, one expert at the Bureau of Investigation said.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
OWEN OWEN
The Fashion Centre
Visit the Restaurant and the New Soda Lounge
Fourth Floor

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Keep Trim by Coming to
BON MARCHE
Hairdressing
DEPARTMENT
Fourth Floor
WATER WAVE 2/-
TRIM 1/6
SHAMPOO 1/6
MANICURE 1/6
Bon Marche
THE FASHION STORE
Church and Basnett Streets
Liverpool Royal 6300

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
Newly enlarged Refrigeration Department. Now stocked: Frigidaire, H. M. V., Kelvinator, Westinghouse Models.
Obtainable on convenient monthly payments.
Basnett Street, Liverpool Royal 4181

EXCHANGE your CAR at KIRBYS
The HUMBER, HILLMAN and TALBOT *Distributors*
56-58 RENSHAW ST and 100 CAR SHOWROOMS
LIVERPOOL SOUTHPORT

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
What
IRWINS
Guaranteed
SERVICE
means to You!
DISTINCTIVE QUALITY!—The finest selection of Groceries and Provisions that seventy years' experience and knowledge of the market can produce.
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!—Buying for our numerous branches we take advantage of the huge discounts—effecting a tremendous saving to you.
ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION, or . . . your money back, in full, without question.
Irwins Guaranteed Service is upheld throughout all its branches and you can always be sure of polite and friendly attention. Go to Irwins now! You'll get the Best Provisions, save money on your housekeeping—and above all, you'll be certain of Absolute Satisfaction.
Over 180 Branches
LIVERPOOL, BIRKENHEAD, CHESTER, WALLASEY, LYTHAM ST. ANNES, COLWYN BAY, SOUTHPORT, OSWESTRY

DELICIOUS
THIRST QUENCHERS

LUSCIOUS PASTILLES THAT MELT IN THE MOUTH . .
Summer time is time for Carsons Pastilles. You'll enjoy their variety of fruit flavours—so refreshing and delicious. Stocked by most confectioners. 6 oz. cellophane packets 6d. or loose. If not in stock, they will obtain them.
CARSONS PASTILLES
CARSONS LTD · LONDON · GLASGOW · BRISTOL

The COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
Established A. D. 1873
Oxford Chambers, Oxford Place
LEEDS, 1. Tel. 31231/2
Gives sound insurance service with unusually modern and convincing tables and rates of premiums at minimum cost.
SPECIAL FEATURES:
NO SHAREHOLDERS
EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR
Ask for particulars, without obligation, to Manager.

HARROGATE, ENG.
BUCKLEYS
FROCKS
COATS
MILLINERY
UNDERWEAR
HOSIERY
LINENS and LACES
FOOTWEAR
FURNITURE and
SOFT FURNISHINGS
Parliament Street Tel. 3192

Kendals Library
A Library from which you can borrow any book obtainable, a service which will appeal to everyone. All the popular Books are available on day of publication, and another feature is that Books are delivered free within Kendals delivery area. The Library is on the Second Floor — Furnishing Side —Join now!
Kendal Milne & Co.
DEANSGATE
MANCHESTER 3

Famous for 70 years for LACE CURTAINS
Affleck & Brown LTD
OLDHAM ST-MANCHESTER

FLETCHERS
SELBY. YORKS., ENG
TIGER SAUCE
ASK YOUR GROCER
LARGE BOTTLE 4½D

GRENVILLE TWEED TIES
2/6d. each
Three for 7/
Striped, checked and plain designs and colourings.
J. C. Smith, Ltd
91, Lothian Road, EDINBURGH
and at ST. ANDREWS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Philippine Neutrality Guarantee Is Endorsed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug. 18—Future of the Philippines unexpectedly became the center of discussion today among delegates from 11 countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, attending the sixth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. It is known that the Philippine Islands are to be defended by America for the next 10 years. Delegates from other nations attending a round-table conference questioned American members as to what America would do after the expiration of this period. The Americans replied they did not know.

A delegate from the Philippines asserted that he was convinced the Philippines could defend themselves at that time. He stated the Philippines are preparing to defend themselves by the introduction of a broad program of education on nationalism and patriotism, and by introduction of obligatory military training for the entire nation.

Nucleus for Defense

These trained citizens would form the nucleus of a reserve army and could be speedily trained and used to prevent the landing of an hostile army. The Japanese delegation insisted that their government had no ambitions in the Philippines and professed surprise at hearing this discussion. A British delegate pointed out that American withdrawal from the Philippines would increase the burden of the British navy since it was committed to the principles of the League of Nations and would have to assume certain obligations should the necessity arise.

The question of how the Philippines could best be defended aroused heated discussion. Should the islanders defend themselves, should America defend them or should a pact be signed by certain powers guaranteeing their independence? Pessimists and cynics among the delegates insisted a pact meant nothing unless big guns were behind it. Others argued that if pacts were to continue to be treated as scraps of paper nothing in the world was safe, that the present uncertain and chaotic conditions of the world must change and yield to sanity if civilization was to be preserved.

Neutrality Held Best Step

The majority of the delegates seemed to agree that a neutrality pact for the Philippines was the most desirable safety measure. The Japanese delegates asserted Japan would be glad to sign such a pact. The Japanese delegation then proceeded to develop the point that Japan's whole ambition was to be treated as an equal; that since their country was opened to the world, they strove to attain this aim. Speakers stressed the point that the Japanese objected to discrimination in immigration and desired racial equality and naval parity.

The same conference discussed American naval policy, analyzing its apparent contradictions and confusion. It was argued that America adhered to the policy of the open door and partly for this reason built a large navy, but while theoretically adhering to this policy, the United States does nothing to enforce it. Simultaneously, it was noted that in the United States there is a trend toward isolation which eventually may mean withdrawal from the Far East.

Trade Agreements

Discussion also centered on questions of trade agreements and effects of trade restrictions on various countries. Many delegates assailed artificial trade restrictions on the ground they invariably lead to conflicts. They suggested adoption of universal free trade as the best solution though the majority professed doubt that this is feasible. Home delegates stated trade with China could become enormous provided China had a strong government. Chinese members added that they wished their government to be not only strong but also free and independent, but discussion of this delicate point did not proceed further as Sino-Japanese relations are to be treated in later sessions.

At tonight's conference, the United States silver policy, recovery program and its foreign policy in the Pacific will be analyzed. A delightful atmosphere of informality pervades the entire conference. With the exception of two of three Japanese ladies who wear their kimonos which are beautiful and flattering but exceedingly uncomfortable in the heat of the Yosemite Valley, most women wear simplest summer frocks, slacks, socks and sandals. Many male members of the English and American delegations have resorted to shorts.

Townsend Arrest In Cleveland Suit Refused by Judge

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18 (AP)—The arrest of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, advocate of a $200 monthly pension for everybody over 60, was demanded yesterday—and refused—when he failed to appear for a deposition hearing in a receivership suit against his organization.

Ben Sacharow, attorney for the Rev. Alfred J. Wright, former Townsend director, in the suit for receivership and an accounting of $1,000,000 in Townsend funds, asked the arrest. Common pleas Judge George W. Kerr refused the demand after receiving assurance, he said, that Dr. Townsend was ill in Chicago.

Judge Kerr continued the case—the same one from which Dr. Townsend walked indignantly last month only to be returned by a deputy sheriff for further questioning—until Thursday. Judge Kerr said he talked with Gilmour Young, national secretary of the pension group, who is in Chicago with Dr. Townsend, and that Mr. Young told him:

"Dr. Townsend says that as soon as he is properly rested he will be glad to go to Cleveland because he wants the people to know he has nothing to conceal."

Birmingham Plans New Road Lighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Nearly £100,000 is to be spent on improving the lighting of Birmingham's main traffic thoroughfares.

The proect involves the provision of nearly 4000 mercury vapor discharge lamps, and affects nearly 200 miles of roads in the city—a quarter of Birmingham's total road mileage.

When the installation of these lamps is complete all the arterial roads leading from the city center, as well as a considerable length of secondary traffic routes, will be lighted by the electric discharge system.

A feature of Birmingham's lighting will be the provision of "graded" light along all roads leading into arterial roads. It is hoped to avoid any danger arising from turning out of a brilliantly illuminated road into one where a much lower standard of illumination is in use.

At the junction of two roads the illumination on the side road will be of the same standard as the main road, and then the degree of illumination will gradually diminish so that after the distance of 100 yards the lighting will be of the standard of illuminattion usual for the type of road.

$100,000,000 Added To Relief by Drought

(Continued from Page 1)

manently away from lands made unproductive by four to seven years of inadequate rainfall.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Williams, "that it would be a great disservice to the country out there to give those people the feeling that they can rely always on relief. My thought is that they will have to face the fact that they must develop another economy. The Government cannot help them to hang on there forever."

Mr. Dailey stressed the fact that it probably would not be necessary in many cases to move families over state boundaries, since there are undeveloped water sources in even the worst-hit drought states.

Relief Estimates

Formulated after a study of the Aug. 1 crop report showing the smallest corn crop in half a century, the new estimates of the number of families in each state that will need relief are as follows:

Nebraska, 15,000 to 20,000; Kansas, 15,000 to 20,000; Missouri, 40,000 to 50,000; North Dakota, 40,000; South Dakota, 35,000; Montana, 12,000; Wyoming, 5000; Oklahoma, 70,000; Iowa, 15,000; Illinois, 10,000; Wisconsin, 7500; Ohio, 5000; Kentucky, 125,000; North Carolina, 10,000; West Virginia, 3500; Arkansas, 2500; South Carolina, 18,000; Georgia, 25,000; Colorado, 5000; Tennessee, 1500; Texas, 5000.

Demands May Grow

An indication that in some states the total might go considerably higher came from North and South Dakota where Howard Drew, WPA field representative, estimated that at least 120,000 families or 75 per cent of the farm dwellers of the two states would be on relief by late fall or early winter.

In Chicago, Howard O. Hunter, assistant WPA administrator, declar "only those persons actually in need will be aided, but WPA will continue to give assistance to those in distress so long as the need exists, no matter how high the number goes."

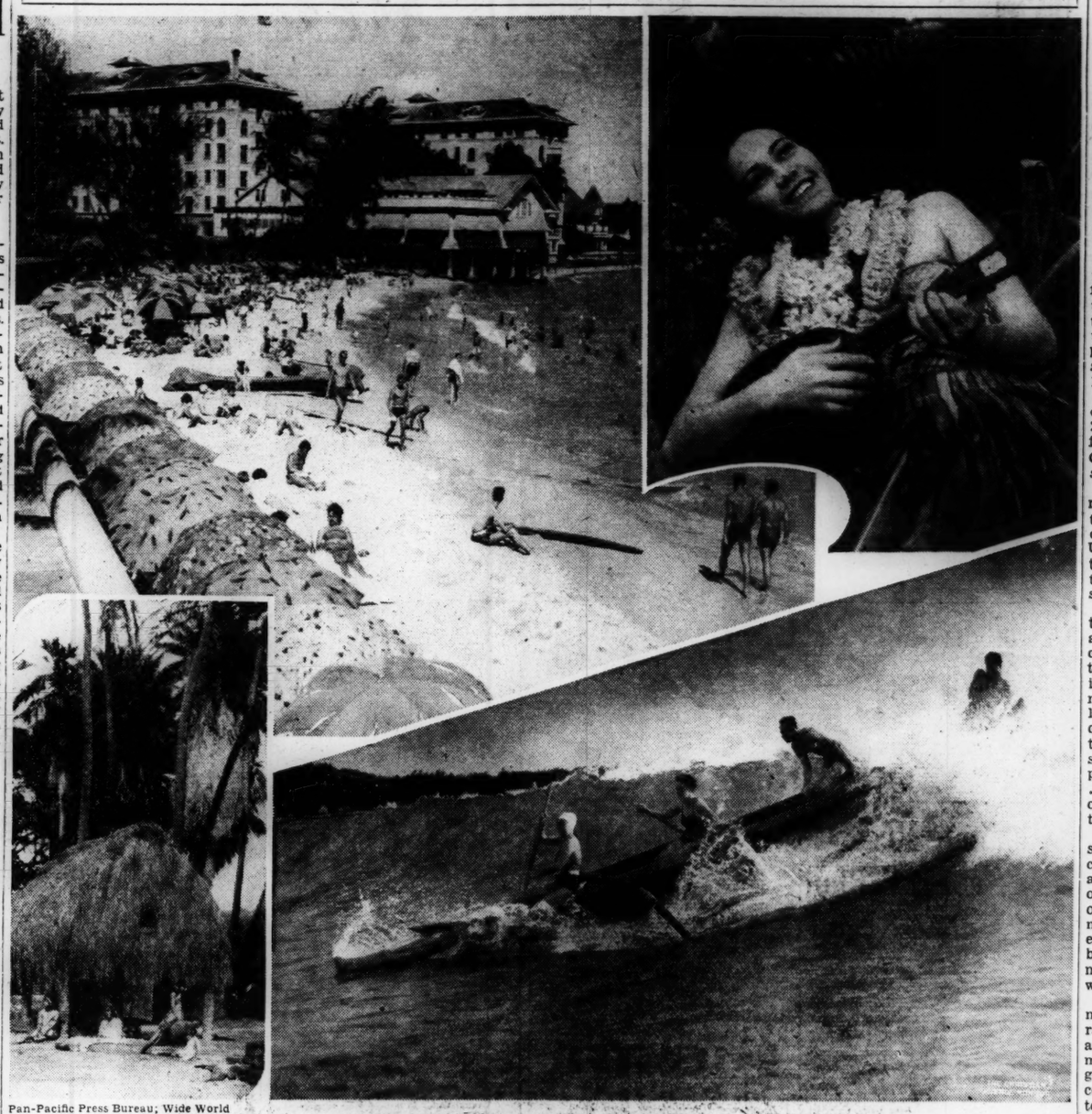
Skyline Drive Traffic Sets Record in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LURAY, Va., Aug. 18—Travel over the Skyline Drive last month was the heaviest in the history of the drive, figures released at the Shenandoah National Park office show. During July a total of 110,332 persons traveling in more than 32,000 automobiles passed over the drive. The total number for the year to the end of July is 417,914.

For the month of July last year there were over 85,000 persons and for the year to the end of July, 1935, there were more than 364,000.

East Meets West at Playground of Mid-Pacific



Pan-Pacific Press Bureau; Wide World

Hawaiian Islands Symbolize Charm of South Seas

Upper Left: Waikiki Beach as Seen From in Front of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu
Upper Right: In a Hawaiian Garden
Lower Left: Scene From a Historical Play, "Hawaii 150 Years Ago"
Lower Right: Riding the Surf in an Outrigger Canoe, a Sport Peculiar to Hawaii

Tropical Lure of Hawaii Draws Visitors Over Pacific

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. LeTour

The Hawaiian Islands, set in a subtropical climate, whose average summer temperature is lower than that on the Atlantic seaboard, yearly is being visited by more and more tourists from the mainland. The islands, although an integral part of the United States, offer romance and adventure as unusual and exotic as if they belonged to a foreign nation, yet they may be enjoyed without the bother of customs inspections, passports, foreign money, foreign postage or a foreign language.

That the trend of travel is increasingly Pacificward is shown by the fact that 40 per cent more tourists have visited Hawaii this summer than a year ago, and the Matson Line, whose modern steamships ply regularly between San Francisco and Los Angeles and Honolulu, and the Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., whose planes cover a network of air travel over the islands, report that their traffic will approach the 1929 peak.

Abounds in Vistas

Oahu, the island on which Honolulu is located, is the center from which sightseeing tours radiate. The island abounds in glorious vistas of sea and mountain. Two outstanding motor trips are those around Koko Head and over the famous Pali. The beach settlements, Schofield Barracks, largest United States Army post, and Pearl Harbor naval base, the Mormon Temple at Laie, coral gardens at Haleiwa and Kaneohe, railroad trip around Kaena Point, and Copper Ranch Inn, hibiscus headquarters, always attract attention.

In and about Honolulu are the Oriental shopping district, Waikiki Beach, University of Hawaii, Diamond Head drive, the pineapple canneries, Punchbowl crater, the Tantalus drive, Manoa and Nuuanu residential districts, Waialae and Oahu country clubs, the Bishop Museum and Oriental Temples.

Each Is Distinctive

Lying beyond the jade and turquoise waters surrounding Honolulu are the larger and more typically picturesque islands of the Hawaiian group. Arranged in a common atmosphere of beauty and romance, each has a distinctiveness of its own.

To miss the outlying islands—Hawaii, Kauai and Maui—is greatly to limit one's enjoyment of what Mark Twain termed "the loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean."

Smallest of the group, and geologically the oldest, Kauai offers a rich profusion of foliage and substitutes colorful canyons and valleys for the jagged mountain ranges and craters seen on the other islands. The complete island trip takes the visitor through an amazingly colorful array of palm-fringed beaches, serene valleys, and gently sloping plains, all of which are bedecked with brilliant flowers and foliage.

Kauai's scenic masterpiece is Waimea Canyon, easily reached by motorcar. The canyon presents a display of tints and hues that at times gives it the appearance of a huge artificially colored stage set. Waimea never appears the same and a myriad of color changes occur as the observer watches the spectacle.

Ample Time for Visits

Ample time is allowed by any of the Inter-Island Company's plane or steamer trips to see all the sights and beauties of Kauai. The first day generally is taken up by visits to Waimea Canyon, Hanapepe Valley, Kukuiolono Park, all inspiring spectacles in themselves. The Spouting Horn at Koloa, a sea geyser that emits a column of foaming water, shares honors with the Barking Sands—dunes that emit strange sounds. Lawai Beach, a private estate, is one of the world's famous landscaped gardens. Its frontage borders a tropic beach, while a bougainvillaea growth cascades over a background cliff.

* * *

Comfortable hotel accommodations are provided at Lihue, whence the second day takes the visitor to an entirely different section of the island, traversing the "rice country" en route, each valley presenting a veritable jig-saw puzzle of productive and progressive landscaping. In these valleys the rice is grown upon cleverly constructed terraces, while all sorts of whirling and noisy devices are in action to frighten off thieving rice birds.

Ancient Gathering Place

Finally comes the calm Hanalei Valley and the Caves of Haena, rich in legend, once the gathering place of ancient Hawaiian chieftains.

Two features of interest seen on this portion of the trip are the sacred Kukui Grove and an hibiscus hedge of tree-like proportions flanking the highway near Kilauea. Kauai presents the luxuriance, abundance and color of the Hawaiian Islands at their best.

Maui, second largest island of the group, dominates a cluster of four. Its scenic masterpiece is the crater of Haleakala, 10,000-foot dormant volcano which can be viewed from the motor road at the rim.

Skim Jagged Coastline

Haleakala, however, does not dwarf Maui's other scenic beauties. There is the winding motor trip to Keanae Valley, which skirts a jagged coastline through forests of bamboo and other tropical foliage. There is Iao Valley, a short distance from the town of Wailuku, where a volcanic freak known as "The Needle" pierces the clouds. There are stock ranches, sugar plantations and thriving villages.

* * *

Lahaina, drowsy little town on the western shore, is one of the most tropical localities of all Hawaii. First capital of the islands and headquarters for the whaling fleets that wintered in Hawaii during the early days, Lahaina is steeped in regal and romantic history. Near by is the building which housed the first newspaper west of the Mississippi. Here is the Lahainaluna School, oldest educational institution in the islands. Behind the settlement are the jagged peaks of the West Maui Mountains, veritable stronghold of legend, as they are reputed to have been closely associated with the activities of the early Hawaiian mythical characters. Tall, slanting coco palms clustered in picturesque groves, dot the district and wave their fronds toward the calm sweep of Lahaina Roadstead, a magnificent body of water which harbored the whaling fleets of the last century.

From Lahaina's shore an unobstructed view of the islands of Lanai and Kahoolawe is obtained, while sunsets viewed from this point are the most magnificent in the territory. A winding highway known as "Maui's Amalfi Drive" connects the towns of Wailuku and Lahaina. The Inter-Island Company's boat and plane schedule allows both short and long stays on Maui, one tour by plane being arranged to include a visit to the island of Hawaii over a period of three days.

Hawaii, giving its name to the entire group, is twice the size of all the others combined. It is characterized by two towering mountains, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, both of which rise nearly 14,000 feet above the sea.

Kilauea volcano, principal attraction of Hawaii National Park, is on the slope of Mauna Loa, while Hualalai, a dormant volcano, rears its cloud-capped head over the island's western section. On the lower slopes of the two great mountains are fertile grazing and agricultural areas.

Two Trips Offered

Two trips are offered by planes and steamers which allow the traveler to view the principal wonders of this scenic island. The shorter trip, which, when the plane is used, can be made from Honolulu and return in one day, allows the visitor to view the attractions of the city of Hilo and the volcanic sights of Hawaii National Park. Craters living and extinct are visited, lava tubes, fern forests and heavily foliaged drives are explored.

* * *

On the longer trip around the entire island, there is exceptional opportunity to study the territory's history and commercial development. Leaving Hilo, the motor trip is made through and around Hawaii National Park, across the volcanic district of Kau, where ancient and recent lava flows have been thrust across the countryside in jumbled confusion, and into luxuriant Kona, birthplace of Hawaiian history and legend. In Kona the relics of a bygone civilization are seen in visits to the crumbling heiaus or temples which dot the coasts. Bays where remnants of the old Hawaiian life remain, coffee plantations, coastal villages, all nestle in the serenity of Kona, and center around the delightful Kona Inn—a modern and thoroughly up-to-date stopping place.

From Kona, the highway traverses the Waimea district, locale of great stock ranches. From Waimea the visitor continues through the scenic coastal area of Hamakus, where plantations are found between deep-cut fern-fringed gulches. Here, scores of sparkling waterfalls tumble hundreds of feet from the brinks of coastal cliffs into the sea.

Britain Builds Fast Planes To Knit Empire More Firmly

Aviation Comment

Two days' air travel to India, two and a half to East Africa, four to South Africa and Singapore and seven to Australia is Great Britain's goal for air-linking its empire with passenger and mail services, Imperial Airways recently announced from its American office in New York.

To satisfy the demands of this faster schedule, which contemplates five services weekly to India, three to Singapore and East Africa and two weekly to South Africa and Australia, two of Britain's largest airplane factories are working at top speed producing 28 flying boats and 12 land planes.

Though this program may seem comparatively recent it was on Dec. 20, 1934, that the Under Secretary for Air, speaking in the House of Commons, outlined the coming schedule.

Shortly after 1929 the Government outlined the unusual principle that in the future, all letter, or first-class, mails dispatched from the United Kingdom for delivery within the Empire would, so far as practicable, be carried by air without surcharge for the air journey.

This policy means that in the future a British citizen who steps into a post office and mails a letter first class to a distant colony may have that letter transmitted by air mail if it is posted conveniently to air mail departure times. This intention lines up with the policy of operation of the postal service which, as illustrated in a report issue in 1929, stated that the "facility of frequent, punctual and quick communication . . . is essential to the performance of government and subservient to all the ends of national policy."

Ability to lay down these new flight schedules to its distant colonies is contingent upon day and night flying and also upon the necessary ground organization. Great Britain does not, of course, have political control over many miles of the Imperial Airways empire routes. Arrangements must be made therefore, with the governments of the countries through which the routes pass.

Arrangement with other governments also means the installation of radio communication, light beacons and meteorological services, which in many cases will be operated by those governments. This implies that a certain state of efficiency acceptable to Imperial Airways must be reached before 24-hour service can be started.

Pending completion of ground facilities, which is a slow process because accomplished politically, the flying boats and planes, by contrast, are being turned out rapidly. The flying boats, which are being built by Short Brothers, Ltd., of Rochester and Bedford, are all-metal monoplanes. They are the high-wing cantilever type with wing tip floats. Their weight when fully loaded will be nearly 18 tons. As a comparison the American "Clipper" planes weigh 25 tons.

Each flying boat will be powered by four supercharged Bristol Pegasus engines of 740 horsepower each. These plants will drive variable pitch propellers which will propel the giant boat through the air up to speeds of 200 miles an hour. The pay load including the crew will be between 3½ and 4 tons. All modern types of flying instruments including an automatic pilot, blind flying equipment and radio equipment are installed.

In the fore part of the hull of these flying boats are two decks. The upper is for officers and control rooms and mail storage. The mail will be "worked," or sorted, during flight. The lower deck contains the passenger common rooms, cabins and kitchen.

Apropos of the new water routes which Imperial Airways is to fly along the east coast of Africa in addition to its inland service, Capt. R. Durrant, superintendent of wireless, and R. A. Munday, representative of the Marconi company, recently returned from a survey of the coast wth locations already picked for a number of radio "lighthouses." These will be located at Mombaesa, Dares-salaam, Lindi, Mozambique, Quiliamo, Beira, Inhambane and Lourenco Marques, they said.

* * *

Aviation traffic is good down in Texas, in fact so good that Braniff Airways has inaugurated additional schedules there, effective Saturday, Aug. 15. These new schedules provide two additional services daily for Corpus Christi, and additional services for Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, Galveston, Waco, Austin, San Antonio, Amarillo, Oklahoma City, Kansas City and Chicago.

Heavier mail and express loads plus increased additional passenger lists, the latter possibly due to the expositions at Dallas and Fort Worth and the summer season, are attributed by T. E. Braniff, president of the company, for the necessity of the new schedules. Mr. Braniff reported July sales for 1936 were 72 per cent ahead of July, 1935 in spite of the fact that there has been approximately a 10 per cent reduction in mileage flown from that of 1935.

* * *

One of the increasing "marvels" of air travel which is becoming impressed upon ordinary travelers is its ability to take the most meager of vacations and produce something with them. Take, for instance, the vacationer with a week "off" and a yearning to go to Yellowstone Park—a very common yearning right now, as the registration figures at Yellowstone are the heaviest of any national park.

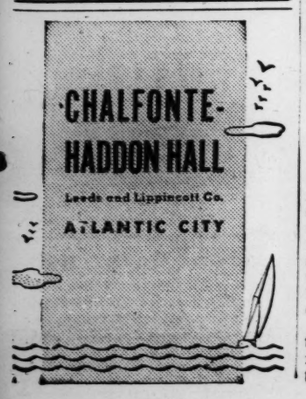
A New Englander, for instance, may now leave Boston at 3 p. m. and have breakfast the next morning at Old Faithful Inn. On another departure from Boston at 9:10 p. m. he may have lunch the next day at Old Faithful. This route is by way of American Airlines to New York, United Air Lines from New York to Salt Lake City, and National Parks Airways from Salt Lake City to West Yellowstone and thence by bus into the park.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE

S. S. WASHINGTON
S. S. MANHATTAN
Enjoy American luxury on America's biggest, fastest ships.
A Sailing Every Wednesday at Noon
S. S. WASHINGTON — Aug. 26, Sept. 23, Oct. 21
S. S. MANHATTAN — Sept. 9, Oct. 7, Nov. 4
S. S. Pres. Roosevelt — Sept. 2, Sept. 30, Oct. 28
S. S. Pres. Harding — Sept. 16, Oct. 14, Nov. 11
to Cobh, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg
Also "American One Class" ships fortnightly to Cobh and Liverpool, weekly direct to London. $100 one way; $185 round trip. Tell your travel agent you want to SAIL AMERICAN.
UNITED STATES LINES
Main Office, No. 1 Broadway, New York

CRYPTOGRAPHY
BY EDWARD KOCH
contains many keys to unlock secret writings. Explains Confederate Cryptograms, Nihilist, Russian Government, World War Ciphers, etc. A most interesting book $1.25.
BUECHLER PUB. CO.
332 W. MAIN, BELLEVILLE, ILL.

An exclusive vacation club for adults on Crawford Lake, 12 miles from Rockland. Sixty acres. Attractive Lodge and furnished cottages, double or single. Modern plumbing and electricity. Delicious meals. Swimming, boating, fishing, sailing, tennis, expeditions to sea coast at no extra charge. Rates moderate. Folder by return mail. References requested. Address:
DIRECTOR, MARS HILL CAMP, UNION, MAINE
(Open until Sept. 8th)



IN NEW YORK
Hotel SEVILLE
MADISON AVE. at 29th ST.
A Modern Hotel — homelike atmosphere, operated by its owners — Noted for its unequaled location and rooms.
Single from $2
Double $3
with Private Bath
OPPOSITE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER

TO California
YOU SAVE from $35 to $125
on special between-season rates on the famous "Big 3"
s.s. CALIFORNIA s.s. VIRGINIA
s.s. PENNSYLVANIA
Largest Ships—Fastest Schedules
Right now—seasonal first class rates offer you tremendous savings on the fortnight's voyage via Havana and the Panama Canal. 33,000-ton liners. Staterooms — all outside. Air-conditioned dining rooms. Two built-in deck pools. Exceptional service and cuisine.
Coast to Coast, 1st Class NOW $190 up
(regular price at certain seasons—$225 up)
Tourist Cabin from $125
NOW—25% reduction on round trip by sea
Ask your travel agent for complete details
Panama Pacific Line
1 Broadway and 601 Fifth Ave., New York

BANDWAGONS are all right if they know where they're going. And members of the great "American" Party know where and how they're going. They're going places for less. ★★ The "American" Party candidates are Amoco-Gas and Orange American Gas. Amoco-Gas is the *original* candidate in the *special motor fuel field*. It holds more official A.A.A. world's records than any other gas or motor fuel. ★★ The pride of the "Regular" Party is Orange American gas—a clean-burning "regular" and the best gasoline at regular gas price.

★ *Album and President Stamps are being given away free while they last at American Oil Company dealers and stations. Ask about yours today.*

From Maine to Florida--Stop at The Sign of Greater Values!
AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
Also maker of Amoco Motor Lubricants
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
© American Oil Co.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

tive victory in Quebec was aided by the support of insurgent liberals.

During the recent liberal regime of L. A. Taschereau, liberalism became clouded by political scandals.

Duplessis is slated for the premiership.

Income—Rise of 10 P. C. for Nation Expected

The shriveling of the national corn crop to the lowest point in 50 years does not alter the fact that the nation looks to a thumping increase in total income. Various estimates from sources close to the United States Department of Coommerce predict a 10 per cent, or $7,000,000,000 rise in income. Last year the national income was $52,959,000,000. It may top $60,000,000,000 in 1936, some usually sober appraisers believe. This is quite a hoist from the low-down point of 1933, when the national income slumped to $41,000,000,000. But the 1936 prospect is modestly below the $81,000,000,000 peak of 1929. What gives the financial prophets most pleasure is the fact that the 1936 income will exceed outgo for the first time in seven years—that is, if their prophecies come true.

Politics—Landon Greeting Prepared

West Middlesex, Penna., is just about ready to blow up and burst. A quiet town of 1189 normally, next Saturday its streets will overflow with possibly 100,000 persons who will come to hear Governor Landon speak in the place of his birth The town is ablaze with flags and bunting, ablare with horns, aglisten with fresh paint, agleam with broad-faced sunflowers, agog with excitement on tht eve of its reward for being the birthplace of the Republican presidential candidate.

Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, though frequent foemen of President Roosevelt's policies, will stick to their Democratic guns. No walkout for them, as they pledge support to the President.

John D. M. Hamilton, Republican field marshal, and the political Daedelus, alights in Albuquerque, N. M., to assail the Administration's agricultural policy, saying it continues the "policy of planning artificial scarcity." Mr. Hamilton has been sweeping the peaks as his plane takes him from husting to husting.

Mr. Landon reverses his manager's mobility, remaining at Estes Park, Colorado, where he touches up his West Middlesex address.

Soviet—Kalinin Attacks Alleged Plotters

The chorus of condemnation against the alleged "Trotzky plotters" is swelled by the voice of the President of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Michael Kalinin—who incidentally holds the top position in Russia today despite the fact that Stalin holds the power. Workers organizations continue also to give proof of their unswerving loyalty by adoption of resolutions calling for a tightening of police vigilance throughout the Soviet Union.

Thus the stage is set for another great treason trial in Russia, with the cards apparently stacked against the defendants—once themselves prominent Communists. What objective is behind the move is not altogether clear, although informed observers take it for granted that some practical explanation lies hidden behind the scenes. Treason or spy trials have long been an accepted device in Europe for whipping up patriotism in general—or animosity against some particular foreign country.

Perhaps it is significant that the "Trotzky plot" is brought forward just at this time when Germany is hesitant about agreeing to the neutrality pact toward Spain's rebellion. The Soviet press continues to charge the "Trotzky group" with German secret police affiliation.

To Tip or Not to Tip?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE—One of the vexed questions which particularly concerns the traveler is—to tip or not to tip? Although there has long been a movement in most of the tourist countries—notably in France and Switzerland—to suppress the personal gratuity, in practice no visitor can refrain from rewarding waiters and hotel servants and others for their services. According to the system which has prevailed for generations, it is upon such sums that they depend for a livelihood.

The usual estimation has been roughly 10 per cent of the hotel bill. Recently, however, the percentage has been raised in some cases to 12 and even 15. But, on the other hand, with the new consciousness of their dignity, many employees demand that they shall not be obliged to rely on the simple generosity of the client—reinforced by custom—and prefer that the percentage be added to the bill, and afterward distributed according to a properly established schedule by the manager. They also ask that they shall be able to control that distribution, and to ascertain that is honestly carried out. Thereupon the specious but completely misleading cry of "The Soviets in the hotels" was raised.

Visitor May Pay Twice

In France and Switzerland these additions to the bill have been recognized for a number of years, but unfortunately the visitor does not always discover that he has been charged for services until he has personally distributed tips. These tips are seldom refused and they often seem to be expected even though they are supposed to be included in the charges. Thus the visitor may pay twice over.

The only remedy, obviously, is to suppress the tip altogether and not leave the traveler in a state of uncertainty of what is expected of him. In France that is apparently being done by the workers and by the Front Populaire Government. It would be advisable to wait before pronouncing on the result of the present attempt to abolish the *pourboire*. It has had a long life and cannot be destroyed by a stroke of the pen.

Action by Swiss Council

In Switzerland, the Federal Council is applying itself to the same problem, and a convention has been concluded between the representatives of the hotelkeepers and the staffs. An ordinance expressly authorizes the Federal Council to give force of law to this convention. The public which pays the Federal Council to give force of law to this convention. The public which pays the equivalent of the former *pourboire* at the desk of the hotel, has a right to be assured that its money really goes to the personnel. The Swiss Association of Hotel-Keepers has calculated that in a single prosperous year these supplementary payments, intended for the employees amounted to at least 20,000,000 gold francs.

Now it is an unfortunate fact that the precise character of the supplementary payments has not always been appreciated. If they are handed to the management, they in no sense belong to the management. The management merely receives them as a matter of convenience; it is a fiduciary agent, and is morally bound to distribute them without holding back any portion for its own profit.

Fixed Salary Opposed

On the other hand, hotel workers are not content with a fixed salary, and point out the reasons why this practice, wherever it has been introduced, has proved unsatisfactory. The client is called upon to pay the supplements, and the chances are that the total will exceed the fixed salaries. It is protested that this kind of profit is inadmissible.

Again when the hotel crisis was severely felt in Switzerland, an attempt was made to reduce prices, and among other things the service charges were in some cases, brought well below 10 per cent. Naturally, the personnel felt it had cause of complaint, for it was at their expense that these inducements were offered to the tourist.

The subject is not trivial. Apart from the social problem—for tipping is surely bad both for the tipper and the tipped, in that it assumes a superiority and an inferiority in human relations—it has a vital economic aspect in a country like Switzerland where, as an hotel keeper remarked: "If the hotels are prosperous, all goes well in Switzerland. If they are in difficulties, Switzerland is in difficulties."

Good Service Essential

Hence, the imperative need of fair treatment for the Swiss hotels and restaurant staffs. They are regarded as the best in the world. But if they cannot, in a time of economic depression, make a decent livelihood, they are bound to leave their country, with the result that the high level of the Swiss hotel industry will be lowered.

Therefore, the attempt to regulate on a sound basis the collection and distribution of the service charges and to suppress the tip accordingly, is of real importance. It is not merely the removal of an irritation from which the traveler has too long suffered.

It is essential to the good conduct of the principal branch of the tourist trade, which is necessary to the economic stability of Switzerland. Therefore, the sooner there is a general abolition of the practice of tipping, and its substitution by service charges, with a definite control of the repartition of those service charges among the staff, the better it will be.

[A French translation of this article will be found on page 2.]

Coalition Wins Victory in Quebec

(Continued from Page 1)

pointe, federal minister of justice, declared.

The defeated Premier Godbout was the first farmer premier in the history of the province.

Mr. Duplessis, leader of the victorious party, is generally credited with playing the main part in the downfall of the Taschereau regime which precipitated the present election. He was Opposition house leader during the last legislative session.

The man slated to be the next Premier of Quebec is a keen debater and recognized as a speaker of unusual forcefulness, equally at home in French and English. While still a law student, the Union Nationale leader made his mark as an orator. He is 46 years old and a bachelor.

Women Not Enfranchised

No out-and-out Conservatives will sit in the next Quebec Legisature, for the first time in history. Mr. Duplessis is a former leader of the Conservative bloc. But the party lost its identity in the merger of Action Liberale Nationale and Conservative candidates who ran as the official Opposition in this election.

Quebec has a total population of about 3,000,000, or approximately one-quarter that of the entire Dominion. Women do not hold the franchise in Quebec although a long campaign has been waged to obtain it. It was not an issue in yesterday's election.

The Province of Quebec is predominately French-speaking and in the cities of Montreal, and Quebec the French language is heard everywhere.

All-Time Record For Budget Is Plan Of Japanese Navy

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Japan's navy officials, seeking funds for new warships, mapped a campaign today to swell the naval budget to record proportions.

The Domei (Japanese) News Agency said navy office estimates for the coming fiscal year were believed to total 770,000,000 yen (about 223,300,000) of which 340,000,000 yen (about $98,600,000) would be spent for ship construction.

The building program would be designed to meet naval expansion by the United States and Great Britain.

The budget estimates to be presented to the Cabinet would exceed considerably the previous record of 522,000,000 yen (about $159,480,000) for the 1936-37 fiscal year. The Domei agency understood the new construction to be begun in 1937 would inaugurate a 1,000,000,000 yen (about $290,000,000) building program.

No new light was shed on battleship construction plans.

Naval circles in the United States and Britain are primarily interested in Japan's intentions regarding new capital ships construction. The "battleships holiday," secured in 1930 at the instigation of former President Herbert Hoover, expires on Dec. 31 of this year. After that date all naval powers will be free to construct as many new battleships as they may desire.

Britain has already let contracts for two such new ships and the United States Navy is prepared to follow suit. The last Congress authorized the construction of two new battleships provided some other treaty power took the initiative. Japan's intentions are the cause of much rumor and uncertainty. Some reports say four are contemplated.

Should this prove to be the case it would give currency to the theory that Japan may undertake to build as many ships as the United States and Britain combined.

Government Pays First Job Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

mercial workers who will be eligible for unemployment compensation when all states have such laws meeting the minimum standards of the Social Security act. That day is not far off.

"Already officials or other representative groups in 12 other states have indicated their intention to introduce unemployment compensation legislation in the next session of their respective legislatures.

Large Part of Population

"The 16 states already having unemployment compensation legislation represent more than one third of the population of the United States, and the states in which unemployment compensation measures soon will be introduced represent almost one third of the population of the country."

It is explained here that 13 of the existing 16 state unemployment compensation laws already have been approved by the Social Security board. In states having approved unemployment compensation laws, the cost of administration is borne by the Federal Government. Employers deduct from their federal payroll tax, to the extent of 90 per cent of that tax, the amount of their contribution to the state unemployment compensation fund.

Wisconsin Man Receives First Unemployment Pay

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 18 (AP)—State officials announced yesterday that the first unemployment insurance benefit check ever drawn upon a public fund in the United States was issued to Neills B. Ruud of Madison.

For one week of unemployment the State Industrial Commission issued a check for $15, the maximum benefit under the law. It was charged against the account of the Brock Engraving Company, of Madison, for whom Mr. Ruud worked until laid off several weeks ago. He is now back at work for the company.

Hotels, Resorts, Travel

London

The Finest Hotel Value in England

a beautiful park of 60 acres, with private golf course, tennis, squash and badminton courts, and dancing every Saturday night—all free to residents. 150 rooms (and private suites) with running water, central heating and telephone. Really inclusive terms from 5 gns. a week. 30 minutes from City and West End. Illustrated literature with pleasure.

OATLANDS

PARK HOTEL · WEYBRIDGE

Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (Private Branch Exchange)

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the

Hotel Rubens

Buckingham Palace Road (facing Palace))

Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Rembrandt. South Kensington.

Ireland

Royal Hibernian Hotel

DUBLIN, IRELAND

Telegrams: "Hibernia, Dublin" Telephones: 44791—4 lines

SALTHILL HOTEL

Monkstown, Co. Dublin

Telegrams: "Salthotel Blackrock" Telephone: Dun Laoghaire 189

HEADLAND HOTEL

TORQUAY

At the Water's Edge in the Finest Secluded Position.

A First Class Unlicensed Hotel. Tennis. Free Golf (Stover G. C.) Garage.

"A SEA VIEW FROM EVERY WINDOW"

European Information Bureaus

of

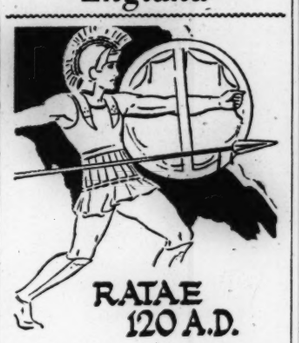
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings Westminster (S. W.)

PARIS: 54 Faubourg St.-Honoré

GENEVA: 6 rue du Mont Blanc

England



RATAE 120 A.D.

Leicester was already a bustling "modern" town when Emperor Hadrian passed through in 120 A. D....

Many famous figures have followed in his footprints since, and left their mark in this interesting city . . . still noted as a modern city of progress but also for its amazingly colorful history.

Visit Leicester, city of ancient history and phenomenal development.

LEICESTER

Write for details and Guide to The Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 620 Fifth Avenue, New York, or direct to: J. M. Scott, Information Bureau, Leicester, England.

Friends Rally to Aid Growth of Libraries

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration. It has its CCC—"Customers Consult Catalog" — where borrowers can find "what is where" among library books. It has its CWS —"Co-operating With Schools" in which some 15,000 books, more than a thousand in addition to those of the previous year, were circulated to school children.

Besides, the Bloomfield library has its NRA—"Never Refuse Anything"—in other words, "Why not give us the books you never read again so that we can share them with your townsfolk?" It has its TVA—"Try Various Advisers." On this point, it was explained that a public library knows no class or party distinctions, but is the most democratic institution in the country. "Feel Each Rung Above" is its FERA. The library, in other words, helps through books to "get the job ahead," and to "hold the job you have" and to "climb to your goal."

In Riverside, Ill., the "Friends of the Library" paid the salary of a children's librarian for this small community, found volunteer kindergarten graduates to come in on Saturday mornings and tell stories to children, purchased pictures for the children's room, and raised approximately $1500 for new books, according to reports sent in to the American Library Association.

Universities and colleges are also having friends organize in their behalf. There are now organizations of friends at Harvard, Princeton, Chicago, Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, Columbia, North Carolina, Denver, and Knox College in addition to Oxford and the Bibliotheque Nationale abroad, it was learned at the association.

The Princeton organization started out with only a few interested alumni in 1930, it is recalled. It now has more than 800 members, although it has no dues, and can boast of no constitution or bylaws. It is open to all who are interested in books, in collecting books, and in libraries, especially the Princeton University Library.

Saskatchewan Ranchers Seek Government Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Saskatchewan livestock men have asked the provincial government to supply purebred sires on a cash and credit basis to parts of the Province where purebred-sire areas have been maintained in the past by farmers.

The livestock men fear that the high standards of livestock in most parts of the Province will be lowered because of the poor crop conditions and lack of funds for good breeding stock, unless the provincial government takes an active part in providing pure-bred sires.

New York City

ENJOY NEW YORK—INEXPENSIVELY!

ROOM WITH BATH

$2.50 to $4 Single • $3.00 to $5 Double

Famous Table d'Hote Restaurants

LUNCHEON . . . 50c to 75c

DINNER . . . 75c to $1.50

A La Carte service of merit.

ALL-EXPENSE RATE

3 Days—2 Nights

IN NEW YORK

Double Room, Bath $11 person

Single Room, Bath $13 person

Including Meals and Entertainment

Adjacent to Radio City Conservative Clientele Convenient to everything

HOTEL BRISTOL

129 West 48th Street NEW YORK

T. Elliott Tolson, *Pres.* • Joseph E. Bath, *Mgr.*

A NEW WAY TO LIVE IN NEW YORK

Whether you are in New York over-night or the year 'round you'll be interested in this unique combination. Hotel apartments with hotel service, safety, and comfort plus apartment house privacy. The apartments have complete kitchens and dining alcoves and the hotel also maintains two fine restaurants. Thus you can utilize the hotel's services as needed.

This combination is more attractive than ever now because of a refurbishing program...new decorations, new furnishings, air-conditioned restaurants.

Convenient location one-half block from Central Park; 15 minutes from theaters and smartest shops. Out of the traffic zone. Single rooms from $4 daily. Furnished apartments with complete kitchens from $7 a day. Monthly and yearly rates on furnished or unfurnished apartments of two to eight rooms on application.

The Croydon

12 EAST 86TH STREET NEW YORK

Wilbur T. Emerson . . . *Managing Director*

BACK BAY ACCENT

Many New Englanders favor The ST. MORITZ . . . where good taste and common sense go hand-in-hand . . . and where the accent is on excellent service.

Home of . . . the world-famous

RUMPELMAYER'S CAFE de la PAIX SKY GARDENS

SINGLE from $3.50

DOUBLE from $5.00

SUITES from $8.00

TERRACED SUITES and APARTMENTS

ST. MORITZ

On-the-Park

50 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH NEW YORK

"Continental As Its Name"

Personal Direction: S. Gregory Taylor

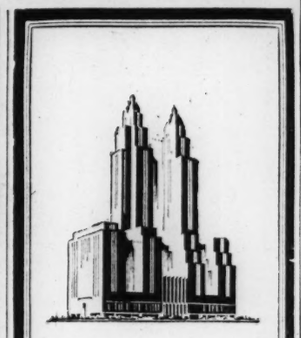
A. E. Van Ostrand

Archie E. Van Ostrand of Pittsfield, Mass., who passed on in Chestnut Hill, Boston, on Aug. 11, was chosen as president of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1926. He entered the public practice of Christian Science in 1900 after becoming a member of The Mother Church in 1897. Before moving to Pittsfield in 1904 he served as Second Reader in Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in Brooklyn, N. Y. His long, faithful and loving service in the Christian Science movement is appreciated by all who knew him.

Mr. Van Ostrand was born in South Haven, Michigan. His paternal ancestors came to New York and New England about 1632. After attending public schools in South Haven he became associated with various dry goods concerns, including Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago.

In a Pittsfield paper, the Berkshire Evening Eagle, Mr. Van Ostrand's passing was marked by an editorial which included this paragraph:

"Truth was in Mr. Van Ostrand, like love for his fellows was. 'And ye shall succor men!' That was the aim of the founder whom he followed with such signal fidelity and matchless devotion. He sought interpretation. Finding it, he applied it to his life. 'Tis nobleness to serve. His was a career of service, rendered so admirably, so competently, so wonderfully, that he inspired trust. Others gave him their confidence even as he invited and cherished theirs, either in youthful or the twilight years."



Visit New York in the Waldorf Manner

The superlative services and sparkling gayety . . . and the distinguished setting of The Waldorf . . . are available at surprisingly low costs.

Single rooms: $5, $6, $7; double rooms: $8, $9, $10.

Convenient Location

The Waldorf is a great center of New York life, located next door to smart shops, theatres, the Grand Central Terminal, and in the most favored residential part of the city.

Boston Representative: Gordon N. Simons, The Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Liberty 1083

THE **WALDORF ASTORIA**

Park Avenue, 49th to 50th Sts. New York City

Hotel Warwick

"The New York home of the Epicure"

Single, $4, $5 and $6 per day. Double, $6, $7 and $8 per day.

65 W. 54TH ST., NEW YORK

O. C. BARFUSS *Manager*

A DISTINGUISHED CLIENTELE

1000 Rooms with bath

For one from $2.00

For two from $3.00

Prince George Hotel

28th St., near 5th Ave., New York

In the zone of quiet

Alburn M. Gutterson, Manager

New York State

Visit HISTORIC ALBANY

HUB OF NEW YORK'S GLORYLAND

Make Albany your home for a day, week or life. This romantic, old, but fully modern city will keep you interested, comfortable happy. Oldest chartered city in United States. Replete with fascinating historic interest. Hub of fine highways, major railroads, air lines, vagabond trails. Ideally convenient base for short trips to famous shrines of Revolution and scenic joy spots; Adirondacks, Saratoga's spas and Battlefield, Lakes George and Champlain, New England's Berkshires and White Mountains, glorious Mohawk Trail, Helderberg's Indian glamor, the Catskills.

Visit legislative centers, State Museum, Historical and Art Institute, man-made Seaport, lovely parks, public and club golf courses. Modern hotels with moderate rates. Popular convention city.

Write for illustrated folder "Albany, the Historic City"

TOURIST BUREAU

Chamber of Commerce, Albany, N. Y.

Hotel Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

RATES

Single from $2.75

Double from $4.50

Fay B. Mareness, Manager

Los Angeles

HOTEL SAVOY LOS ANGELES

Most convenient Downtown Hotel

CORNER SIXTH & GRAND

$2.50 FOR ONE OR TWO PERSONS

Twin Beds or Corner Rooms, $3

No Extra Charge for Two Persons Occupying the Same Room

All outside rooms—All with bath

Modern in every detail—popular Coffee Shop and Dining Rooms

★ Garage 50c ★ Auto Park 35c ★

HOTEL Embassy IN LOS ANGELES

350 ROOMS 9TH AND GRAND

RATES:

Double with bath $2.50

Single with bath $2.00

Oregon

MALLORY HOTEL

Residential—tourist yet near to business center

fireproof • refined atmosphere

729 S. W. 15th AVE.

PORTLAND • OREGON

Chicago

BRIGHTER and BRIGHTER

La Salle Hotel now sparkles. For we've just refurnished, redecorated. Every room is brighter, smarter, immaculate—and new inner-spring mattresses assure you a wonderful night's sleep. You'll enjoy LaSalle Hotel more than ever before!

You'll like the rooms, the food, the rates!

FOREMOST IN FRIENDLINESS

LaSALLE HOTEL *Chicago*

Kansas City, Mo.

The FOR THOSE WHO CARE **AMBASSADOR**

APARTMENTS-SUITES-ROOMS

400 ROOMS WITH BATH

KANSAS CITY'S FINEST HOTEL

BROADWAY AT 36TH

Hotel **Bellerive**

A Transient and Residential Hotel of Distinctiveness and Refinement

KANSAS CITY, MO.

A Wise Selection! Rates $2 to $4

Pickwick HOTELS

Kansas City • San Francisco • San Diego

HOTEL PRESIDENT

450 Rooms of comfort — all with bath. Garages in connection. Ideally located. Shops and theaters next door. Coffee shop. Excellent cuisine from $2.50

14th and Baltimore

PERCY TYRRELL, Man. Director

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Iowa

Hotel Chambers

CRESCO, IOWA

European Plan Strictly Modern

Telephone in All Rooms

FRED CHAMBERS, *Prop.*

Noted in Northeastern Iowa for its Beautiful Fireplace and Wonderful Beds

Washington, D. C.

Visiting Washington?

Since the fourth President before Lincoln, famous men's letters and books have mentioned the hospitality of

The **WILLARD HOTEL**

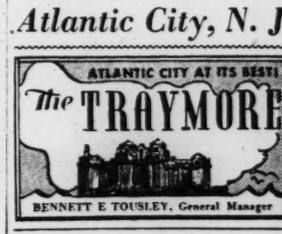
"The Residence of Presidents" Washington, D. C.

H. P. Somerville, *Man. Dir.*

Atlantic City, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY AT ITS BEST!

The **TRAYMORE**



BENNETT E TOUSLEY, General Manager

Vermont

AUTUMN HORSEBACK RIDING

At the Teela-Wooket Camps in the Green Mountains. Golf. Tennis. Swimming. Archery. Aug. 30-Sept. 12. Men and women of all ages. All inclusive rate $20 per week and up.

Address C. A. ROIS, ROXBURY, VERMONT

Travel

ST. LOUIS

Enjoy Wabash air-conditioned through service BETWEEN ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Also between Detroit and Chicago.

The famous Banner Blue Limited, between St. Louis and Chicago, operates on a 5½ hour schedule.

Ask any Wabash representative for further information, or write H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.

WABASH

NORWAY DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany

For sailings, rates, etc., apply to Norwegian America Line 24 State Street, New York

AUSTRALIA

$574 up, Round Trip, First Class

To Sydney. Cabin Class, $303 up. From Vancouver and Victoria to Hawaii, Fiji, Auckland, Sydney. Details: 344 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Canadian Australasian Line

Washington

BENJ. FRANKLIN

Seattle's New Hotel

350 Rooms all with bath

In the center of retail shopping and theatre district.

Rates $2.50 up.

The **Calhoun**

Rates from **1.50**

Shopping District. No Beer License. Quiet and Harmony.

SEATTLE

San Francisco

IN SAN FRANCISCO

The Canterbury

Sutter at Jones

Delightful rooms with bath, many overlooking a real California garden; an ideal residence during summer vacation. Garage without cost.

The Maurice

Post at Jones

17 floors, exquisitely furnished rooms and suites, all with bath. Quiet location near downtown district. Drive-in garage.

The Wiltshire

Stockton at Post

Right in the heart of downtown city; half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. All rooms with bath.

ONE RATE ONLY at all three hotels

Single	Double	Twin Beds
$2.50	$3.50	$4

Hotel Californian

TAYLOR at O'FARRELL SAN FRANCISCO

Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $2.00 and $2.50 ONE; $3.00 and $3.50 TWO; $4.00 Twin Beds TWO. Downtown Christian Science church in same block. P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.

San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO

Down town. Moderate rates for high-class accommodations, beginning at $1.50 without bath, $2.50 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

COLUMBIA HOTEL

411 O'Farrell Street, corner Taylor SAN FRANCISCO

Convenient downtown location Near Christian Science church

Rooms with bath 1.50-2.00

Rooms without bath 1.00-1.50

Special rates by week or month.

California

***Camp* Richardson**

The Resort that nature built on the shores of Lake Tahoe in the high Sierras.

Hotel, housekeeping and camping accommodations. Boating, fishing, swimming, hiking, tennis, croquet, dancing.

Address A. L. Richardson, Lake Tahoe, Calif.

SANTA MARIA Inn

A delightful inn on the Coast Highway midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Every room with bath

SANTA MARIA-CALIF

Brookdale Inn

Beautiful resort among the Redwoods, in the Heart of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Restful atmosphere, home-cooked meals.

Quiet and refined. No liquor sold.

For rates write W. H. Sawtell, Brookdale, Calif.

The Countryside of Gilbert White

EVER since the coaching days, the Portsmouth road from London has been considered fast; and so, nowadays, is the road to Winchester which branches off just west of Farnham. The two broad highways, whizzing with cars, form a "V" and in the middle, aloof from most of the hurry, is a long finger of Hampshire. Any turning which leads from one road to the other traverses this district of downland and plantations and villages you never heard of.

The lanes hereabouts twist; and round any corner you may come across a flock of sheep, a herd of bullocks or a hay-wain. It would be still more exciting if today you could overtake a generous figure on horseback, with wig and tricorn hat and long blue cloak, jogging contentedly between the hedges and more intent on bird and cloud and flower than on the way ahead of him. Every field of this small territory was familiar to him, especially the nearer he got to his own village of Selborne, which lies in a vale by a little stream.

The association of Gilbert White of Selborne with this little altered countryside of his still induces hundreds, each summer, to turn their cars off the big main roads and come trundling over the hills to visit his village.

* * *

THIS IS A powerful achievement for a man who did no more, apparently, than spend most of his life in this parish—for a time as its vicar—and in between whiles to write a number of letters about it to his friends. "The Natural History of Selborne," by the Reverend Gilbert White, Master of Arts and sometime Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, for all its charm and homely scholarship, is not itself the attraction. The little book, first published in 1789, is but the vehicle for memory of a man who continually found the companionship of his thoughts so good that something of their essence seems still to pervade the countryside wherein he walked and rode, observed and mused, and wrote down.

I feel that it is to make contact with this influence that people come here, rather than to pay the usual homage to a famous, if outmoded, naturalist. Elisabeth and I felt almost as though we had come to call on him as we stopped opposite his house and looked at the lime trees he planted. Then we came to the village green which, in these parts, is called the Plestor. Experts say that the name is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon Pleye Stowe. (Stowe meant a place and Pleye meant anything from wrestling to running races; in short, it was the local sports arena.) There is a tree in the middle of the Plestor with seats round its huge trunk, and cottages and the vicarage are ranged round three sides. Seeing the Plestor at Selborne brings home to you the great desirability of a handsome community of cottages, all opening onto a green space, with something good to look at always thus in sight. A cobbled walk leads across to the churchyard wall which is the fourth side of the green.

* * *

JUST INSIDE is the great yew tree that Gilbert White describes. It has added further inches to the almost incredible rotundity of its red-brown bole. Then there is a flagged path to the church porch—stones our Gilbert's boots must have lisped on summer and winter, summer and winter.

Past the porch with its oil lamp, which even on an April morning seemed to speak of November evenings, you come to the further wall of the churchyard. A clipped hedge defends it from a little valley full of young green growth and birds singing. Turning from this back to the church again, the Plestor is half hidden by tall cypresses, like dark green fountains playing.

* * *

WHEN YOU HAVE satisfied yourself with all this, you walk down the street past the Selborne Arms and then up a lane and by a footpath across a field called the Punfle. (This apparently defeats the experts altogether. I suggest that the word means "to walk slowly, panting." Anyhow, if there isn't a verb, Anglo-Saxon or otherwise, "to punfle," there ought to be.) This takes you by a long, leaning path up the side of a steep hill covered by a beechwood. At the top is a wooden seat, thoughtfully provided—you are rather inclined to "punfle" by the time you have reached it—and a curious and engaging example of local pride.

The steep slope beneath your feet has been cleared of its beeches save at the bottom, where your line of sight goes far above their tops. Thus you have an avenue among the whispering treetops which gives you a sort of private peep at the village. And well may the Selborne folk be proud of it.

* * *

FAR DOWN BELOW, beyond the mass of steeply falling foliage and the meadows, you see Selborne's walls as Gilbert White saw them, walls of cream and red and gray-fawn—of plaster and half-timbering, of brick and of stone: and above this, roofing of an answering variegation, in slate and thatch and tile. Above this again, for the village lies on a slope, you see the steep vicarage roof with a little skylight in it; and then the church tower which has a rufous tint, and then a larch plantation, a pasture, a wind-blown hedge, an arable field and still up and up, with a perspective exaggerated by the abyss before your eyes, till you light on the sky line's crown of treetops.

Thus Selborne lies deep in a gulf of still air on a soft April day.

As the car which took us away passed Gilbert White's house, we almost felt we should murmur: "Thank you."

A. I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Studio Pilon, Paris

LANDSCAPE, *by Maurice Utrillo*

MAURICE UTRILLO is one of the most important painters of the present century. A Parisian by birth, he was born in 1883 in Montmartre, his mother having been the artist, called Suzanne Valadon. The name Utrillo came from his foster-father, a Spanish painter, Miguel Utrillo y Molins.

Utrillo's youth was a sad one. It was not until he was in his twenty-fifth year that he took up painting. At that time he was living in Montmartre; hence, in the quaint little streets that encircle the hill from which the Sacré Coeur dominates Paris, he found his subjects, painting over and over again the dilapidated, dingy white walls. There is sometimes a tragic loneliness in these works, in which unconsciously he expressed himself. He was often a cast-out, a harassed man. Those silent straight walls, daubed with the mud of the street, represented to him the humanity that man failed to disclose to him. This humanity was for him the most important thing in art. Once he said to Francis Carco, his biographer: "Dans tout oeuvre d'art le sentiment humain doit apparaitre avant tout système esthétique ou méthode picturale." But he could not always attain it himself.

He was often obliged to paint in a little room behind a shop, in order that he might earn something to pay off his debts, yet these paintings and sketches realized only a few francs each. After fifteen years of studious work, fame came and grew so rapidly that his works were no longer paid for with a few francs, but with hundreds. The whole of Montmartre was combed in order to get together a collection of his *oeuvre*. Town views, landscapes and white cathedrals made Utrillo a famous man and the French Government awarded him the Legion d'Honneur.

This canvas in the collection of J. Bianchi, representing a landscape, shows that his fame was not unmerited. A gray gate closes an avenue to the right. To the left a high white wall screens a garden from view. White houses with red roofs and red and green shutters form the background, while still further back we see more houses between the bluish green of the trees. A few figures are in the street. The green-blue sky and the whole atmosphere suggest an early warm summer day, when loneliness is forgotten and there is a yearning for relaxation.

Enlightenment and Attainment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BELIEVING intelligence to dwell in brain, necessarily limits our attainments, because it gives a false and restricted view of intelligence. God, divine Mind, is infinite intelligence, and is expressed in spiritual man. The all-knowing Supreme Being, God, through divine ideas supplies His own manifestation, spiritual man, with unlimited intelligence and power.

For scientific and certain attainment in any honest endeavor, it is essential that we constantly retain a positive sense of God's nearness, direction, and support. Paul said (Philippians 4:13), "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." Thus, every right attainment was possible for Paul as a result of his dependence on God. Infinite good is perpetually imparting harmony, immortality, perfection, power; and our thought must be spiritualized to receive these divine emanations. Spiritual discernment enables us to avail ourselves of the intelligence, vision, and power of omniscient Mind. The discernment which recognizes the reality, infinitude, and allness of good enlarges the possibilities of our attainments, and unfolds opportunities which would not appear to materially darkened thought.

Our mental condition has a great deal to do with our achievements, since our mental attitude is reflected in our human experiences. It is a foregone conclusion that discouragement and despair will render a task difficult, if not impossible, of accomplishment. Discouragement and despair are mental conditions, and are the results of material thinking. On page 251 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Ignorance must be seen and corrected before we can attain harmony." Ignorance, which results in discouragement, can be corrected as we gain a true idea of cause and effect as being wholly spiritual. Health, harmony, and success are spiritually mental states, and we experience these when we adopt them into our consciousness, to the exclusion of whatever is unlike them. To think sickly thoughts and expect to attain a state of health is foolish; as much so as it would be to think sinful thoughts and expect to attain a state of purity. To admit the reality and inevitability of sin, disease, and imperfection is to induce inharmony and error in our lives. God is the all-knowing Mind, and all that He is conscious of, and therefore all that is real, is purity, health, perfection.

Modern inventions take a great deal of drudgery out of work, but they in no wise limit the opportunities of our endeavors or attainments. In our human experience we should be progressive, and the mastery of drudgery promotes the possibilities of attainment, allowing us more time to devote to the higher facts of being. Our work will naturally evolve more and more into the mental and spiritual realm, for the truth, coming to human consciousness, transforms this consciousness; and thus are revealed the spiritual nature of true being and the counterfeit mental nature of human existence.

An enlightened understanding is not restricted by lack of vision, by inability, doubt, discouragement, or mesmeric suggestion. There is always a way of escape from human limitations, and the true method is to rise in thought to grasp the spiritual idea of man as God's image, reflecting unbounded intelligence, potency, and ability. As we read in the Gospel of John (3:35), "The Father loveth the Son, and hath given all things into his hand." As we bring our human consciousness into at-one-ement with infinite Love, there are brought to light fields of employment which we were unaware of, and also the capacity to attain success in these fields.

The supreme endeavor in human existence is to attain health, happiness, harmony, peace — the kingdom of heaven. Is it possible to attain this desirable state? Jesus taught that it is, and today Christian Science is showing mankind how to escape the errors of materiality, which result in inharmony. On page 428 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "To divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true." We run into imperfection because of material thinking and dependence; and the road to perpetual peace lies in active spiritual understanding. We attain an apprehension of the true facts of being through goodness, spirituality, unselfishness, and purity.

Intelligence, vision, health, harmony, and ability are ideas of immortal Mind, and as such they are ever present and ever available, for infinite Truth is omnipresent. Christian Science enables us to attain the consciousness which reflects God, by casting out the illusions of mortal mind and imbibing the spiritual ideas of eternal Spirit. This consciousness, being the expression of the Mind which is God, is in constant unfoldment to us through spiritual understanding, and is the goal which we shall, step by step, attain. The more spiritual our thinking becomes the more dominion we have over human affairs, the higher and more satisfying our attainments, and the less we are subject to human limitations.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Erleuchtung und Errungenschaft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Glaube, daß die Intelligenz ihren Sitz im Gehirn habe, begrenzt unvermeidlich unsere Errungenschaften, weil er eine falsche und begrenzte Ansicht von Intelligenz gibt. Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, ist unendliche Intelligenz und kommt im geistigen Menschen zum Ausdruck. Das allwissende höchste Wesen, Gott, versorgt Seine eigene Offenbarwerdung, den geistigen Menschen, durch göttliche Ideen mit unbegrenzter Intelligenz und Kraft.

Bei jedem ehrlichen Streben ist es wesentlich, daß wir uns beständig der Nähe, der Leitung und der Unterstützung Gottes bestimmt bewußt bleiben, wenn wir wissenschaftliches und sicheres Gelingen in Erfahrung bringen wollen. Paulus sagte (Phil. 4, 13): „Ich vermag alles durch den, der mich mächtig macht, Christus". Dem Apostel Paulus war somit alles rechte Gelingen als Folge seiner Abhängigkeit von Gott möglich. Das unendlich Gute teilt unaufhörlich Harmonie, Unsterblichkeit, Vollkommenheit und Kraft mit; und unser Denken muß sich vergeistigen, um diese göttlichen Ausströmungen zu empfangen. Geistiges Unterscheiden befähigt uns, uns die Intelligenz, die Vision und die Kraft des allwissenden Gemüts zunutze zu machen. Die Unterscheidungskraft, die die Wirklichkeit, die Unendlichkeit und die Allheit des Guten erkennt, vermehrt die Möglichkeiten unseres Gelingens und enthüllt Gelegenheiten, die dem materiell verfinsterten Denken verhüllt bleiben.

Unsere Gesinnung hat sehr viel mit unseren Errungenschaften zu tun, da sich unsere mentale Haltung in unseren menschlichen Erfahrungen widerspiegelt. Es ist selbstverständlich, daß Verzagtheit und Verzweiflung eine Aufgabe schwierig, wenn nicht gar unausführbar machen. Verzagtheit und Verzweiflung sind Gedankenzustände, die die Folgen materiellen Denkens sind. Auf Seite 251 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Unwissenheit muß erkannt und berichtigt werden, ehe wir Harmonie erlangen können". Die Unwissenheit, die Entmutigung zur Folge hat, kann berichtigt werden, wenn wir die wahre Idee gewinnen, daß Ursache und Wirkung rein geistig sind. Gesundheit, Harmonie und Erfolg sind geistige Gedankenzustände, die wir in Erfahrung bringen, wenn wir sie so in unser Bewußtsein aufnehmen, daß sie alles ihnen Unähnliche ausschließen. Krankhafte Gedanken denken und erwarten, gesund zu werden, ist ebenso töricht, wie sündhafte Gedanken denken und erwarten, sittenrein zu werden. Die Wirklichkeit und Unvermeidlichkeit von Sünde, Krankheit und Unvollkommenheit zugeben, heißt Disharmonie und Irrtum in unser Leben hineinbringen. Gott ist das allwissende Gemüt, und Er ist sich nur der Reinheit, der Gesundheit, der Vollkommenheit bewußt, und daher sind nur diese Eigenschaften wirklich.

Neuzeitliche Erfindungen erleichtern die Arbeit in großem Maße; aber sie begrenzen durchaus nicht die Gelegenheiten unserer Bestrebungen oder Errungenschaften. In unserer menschlichen Erfahrung sollten wir fortschrittlich sein; und das Meistern von Mühsamkeit fördert die Möglichkeiten des Gelingens, da wir dadurch mehr Zeit gewinnen, die wir den höheren Tatsachen des Seins widmen können. Unsere Arbeit wird natürlich nach und nach immer mehr auf mentalem und geistigem Gebiete liegen; denn die zum menschlichen Bewußtsein gelangende Wahrheit wandelt dieses Bewußtsein um und enthüllt so das geistige Wesen des wahren Seins und das unechte mentale Wesen des menschlichen Daseins.

Ein aufgeklärtes Verständnis ist weder durch Mangel an Vision, noch durch Unfähigkeit, Zweifel, Mutlosigkeit oder mesmerische Einflüsterung gehemmt. Es gibt immer einen Weg des Entrinnens aus menschlichen Begrenzungen, und das wahre Verfahren ist Erhebung des Denkens zum Erfassen der geistigen Idee, daß der Mensch Gottes Ebenbild ist, das unbegrenzte Intelligenz, Macht und Fähigkeit widerspiegelt. Im Evangelium des Johannes lesen wir (K. 3, 35): „Der Vater hat den Sohn lieb und hat ihm alles in seine Hand gegeben". Wenn wir unser menschliches Bewußtsein mit der unendlichen Liebe in Einklang bringen, eröffnen sich uns Arbeitsgebiete, die wir nicht vermutet hatten, und auch die Fähigkeit, auf diesen Gebieten erfolgreich zu sein.

Das höchste Streben im menschlichen Dasein ist, Gesundheit, Freudigkeit, Harmonie und Frieden—das Himmelreich—zu erlangen. Ist es möglich, diesen wünschenswerten Zustand zu erreichen? Jesus lehrte, daß es möglich ist, und die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt der Menschheit heute, wie sie den Irrtümern des Weltsinnes, die zu Disharmonie führen, entrinnen kann. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 428 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Den Gedanken falscher Stützen und des materiellen Augenscheins zu entkleiden, damit die geistigen Tatsachen des Seins erscheinen können—das ist die große Errungenschaft, durch die wir das Falsche wegfegen und dem Wahren Raum geben werden". Wir erleben Unvollkommenheit, weil wir materiell denken und uns auf das Materielle verlassen; und der Weg zu dauerndem Frieden ist tätiges geistiges Verständnis. Das Erfassen der wahren Tatsachen des Seins gelingt uns durch Güte, Geistigkeit, Selbstlosigkeit und Reinheit.

Intelligenz, Vision, Gesundheit, Harmonie und Fähigkeit sind Ideen des unsterblichen Gemüts. Als solche sind sie immer gegenwärtig und immer verfügbar; denn die unendliche Wahrheit ist allgegenwärtig. Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt uns, das Bewußtsein, das Gott widerspiegelt, zu erlangen, indem wir die Trugvorstellungen des sterblichen Gemüts austreiben und die geistigen Ideen des ewigen Geistes in uns aufnehmen. Dieses Bewußtsein, das der Ausdruck des Gemüts, Gottes, ist, entfaltet sich uns beständig durch geistiges Verständnis, und es ist das Ziel, dem wir Schritt für Schritt näher kommen. Je geistiger unser Denken wird, desto mehr Herrschaft haben wir über menschliche Angelegenheiten, desto höher und befriedigender sind unsere Errungenschaften, und desto weniger sind wir menschlichen Begrenzungen unterworfen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

Holiday at Berck-sur-Mer

THE children wanted a holiday, and Mr. Huish of the Fine Art Society, Bond Street, wanted yet another exhibition. The question was, where should we go?

Bill had once met a wonderful boat that seemed to have sailed out of the Middle Ages. It pulled fourteen oars, through holes in the sides, like a galley. It had a lofty poop, wooden-stocked anchors, and a sort of gallows in the stern, to hold the mast when lowered, ornamented with a large lantern. It was manned by a crew of eighteen or nineteen sturdy, weatherbeaten fishermen.

Charmed with the quaint, old-world look of this, we decided to go for our holiday to its home, so started early one morning for Berck-sur-Mer. The Channel was calm as we left the Admiralty Pier at Dover. The collier steamers left little clouds of smoke in the clear, blue sky, and the tide-ripples made pretty contrasts with their snake-like twists.

As we neared the French coast our hearts gave an extra beat as Cape Gris Nez stood up grey in the west, and we dipped our colours to the Calais boat, and were smothered in her smoke for a brief moment as she passed. An hour's railway journey and twenty minutes in an omnibus landed us at Berck at the Grand Hôtel de la Plage.

As far as the eye could see there was nothing but sand piled into dunes and doing its best to bury the fantastic wooden chalets, and level sand stretching away for miles, with long pools reflecting the sky. Beyond all, the sea dotted with quite a fleet of queer boats bearing their catch quickly to land where it was hurried off to market by the barefooted women going at a great pace, taking short, rapid steps, something between a run and a walk, their backs bent nearly double with the weight of the baskets. As the sun set, and the tide flowed, the whole fleet put out to sea.

Next morning the excitement among the children to get out on to the sand was great, and no wonder. It was one of the first days of summer; the sky and sea were of a lovely tender blue, with faery wavelets breaking close up to our very windows. The greater part of the fleet were out of sight, but some five or six lay idly at their moorings, and, as the tide fell, were stranded.

Bill, barefooted and perfectly happy, at once set to work making most careful, large studies of this queer type of boat. Women came down from the town in twos and threes, dressed in the oldest clothes they could muster, and before low water the sea was a mass of shrimpers, walking and pushing their nets before them, some wading in up to their armpits.

Seeing Bill at work, one little woman came up to him and said, 'Do you ever paint people? Well, do me,' and insisted on sitting, though her teeth were chattering. Bill would not hear of it, and sent her away to change her dripping clothes. Walking off a short distance she effected the change in some mysterious way, and was back again in a wonderfully short space of time, having come to the conclusion that sitting paid a great deal better than shrimping!

The hour for the fish-market was approaching, and the shrimpers hurried homeward, for the carts were beginning to unload the catch from the stranded luggers. A lovely sight it was to see the boats converging from all parts of the horizon, coming nearer and nearer till they ran right up on the sands.—MRS. M. A. WYLLIE, in "We Were One: A Life of W. L. Wyllie, R A., R. E., R. I." (London: Bell.)

Introducing Mister Milo

LET me introduce you to—'Mister Milo,' the hermit of the South Atlantic.

If you yarn with sailormen in Table Bay you will, sooner or later, hear 'Mister Milo' mentioned. You may hardly notice the name, for all its queerness, its drawling vowels; it may be mentioned only in some tale of sea or shore that sounded like mere romance. But—if you are lucky and the spinner of tales is a 'shell-back,' a man who knew the seas before steam stole their grace, he may have known 'Mister Milo' himself. 'Mister Milo' up and down the Desert Coast; Milo to his friends; and officially Signor Emilio Barbieri—these are the full names of the hermit of the South Atlantic. But the introduction is not yet complete.

He is an Italian, the only white man on Ichaboe, the waterless little desert isle on which he has lived for thirty-three years. Ichaboe belongs to the Union Government. It is the most important of the Northern Group of bird islands; it lies exactly five hundred miles from Capetown, and less than a mile from the coast of the Namib desert. . . .

Three hours' sail brought us to Ichaboe. It lay in the morning sunlight, just a little grey blotch in the sea. From its low rocks a score of crosses jutted into the lighter grey that was the sky. On a dozen reefs around it Atlantic combers crumpled up in frothy whiteness. They were like giant feather boas tumbled by a draught on a floor of green malachite. A South African flag dipped in salute on the island's masthead as our windlass rattled. But this was all the recognition we had from the islanders that day. Great seas were racing to the rocks and a heavy swell swung the coaster into a rocking-horse's stride. The men ashore dared not risk the three hundred yards' passage to the ship. Ichaboe is a storm-ravaged island. . . .

On the second morning we lay off Ichaboe I met Milo for the first time. I had heard tales of him on all the Northern Islands, tales of his strength, of his personality, of his lonely exile on Ichaboe; and I was not disappointed in the man himself. He came aboard, a massively-built man of average height. His face was lined and tanned by exposure to Atlantic winds and desert sun; these, too, have touched with a lighter tint the black of his heavy moustache, but left unbronzed his bristling brows and greying hair. His clothes were such as any old shell-back might wear; blue jersey, leather jerkin, oilskins and rough canvas shoes.—CAREL BIRKBY, in "Thirstland Treks." (London: Faber.)

Builder of Bridges

You have signed your signature over the chasm,
Builder of bridges.
Blizzards may come and the lightning-spasm,
And the snow-flood drive its icy wedges.
But your deed remains. For ever two mountain towns,
Which never met through the centuries
Except in the arrow's or bullet's hiss,
Or gloomed apart in their glory of cypress-crowns,
Clasp hands across the abyss.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON

Cinquain

IN THE
silent twilight
the evening plane speeds on,
entering night through a gateway
of stars.

MILDRED NICKERSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and Holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries.

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 3 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 900 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1230 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honore
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Senators Hand Gomez Another Defeat, 7 to 5

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Comfortably settled in first place with an 11½-game lead, the Yankees should have little reason to worry over their future. During the six weeks that remain in the American League pennant race, the New Yorkers should walk in with their first championship since 1932.

However, keeping to the theory that nothing can be taken for granted in baseball, the Yankees are still trying to win the pennant. And folks out in Cleveland and Detroit cling to any lingering hope that Joe McCarthy's club will take a drastic nose dive in September and finish second.

Pressure on Them

As powerful as the Yankees seem, with their 11½-game lead and great offense, there remains the possibility of a decline. All of the pressure is on them and will be on them until the curtain falls late next month. The Indians and Tigers can play out their schedule with everything to gain and nothing to lose. We mention the Tigers and Indians because they are closest to the leaders.

If the Yankees have any reason to be concerned, it is over their lack of success in their most recent eight games against the East. One week ago yesterday, they opened a series with Washington, a club they had beaten eight times in 11 previous attempts. But the Senators took this series, two games to one, and the Yanks moved on to Philadelphia.

At Shibe Park the Yankees fared somewhat better, breaking even in four engagements, but they didn't look much stronger than the lowly Athletics, who are holding up the bottom of the league.

Lose to Senators

In Washington yesterday, the New Yorkers ran into more trouble, dropping a 7-to-5 decision to the Senators for their fifth setback in the last eight contests. They maintained their 11½-game margin, however, when Cleveland lost to the White Sox, 7 to 3.

Victim of yesterday's defeat was Vernon "Lefty" Gomez, until this season the star of the Yankee hurling staff. The Senators banged out five hits and as many runs in the first inning, and Gomez departed for a pinch hitter in the second. Lefty's last victory came on July 4. His record is eight triumphs and seven defeats. His earned-run average must be in double figures.

Earl Whitehill pitched most of the way for the Senators. Kemp Wicker, a rookie from Newark, finished for the Yankees after Gomez retired. Di Maggio of the Yanks hit two singles and his twentieth home run of the season.

Effective "spot" pitching by Ted Lyons and some timely b atting let the White Sox beat the Indians. Eleven bases on balls helped the Sox in their scoring. Johnny Allen, Cleveland's starting pitcher, gave out seven during the first 3 2-3 innings. It was Allen's first defeat in his last 10 starts.

The only National League game scheduled yesterday, between New York and Brooklyn, was postponed.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Don Budge, red-headed ace of the Davis Cup squad, thinks Bobby Riggs and Wayne Sabin are the best cup team prospects in the country . . . Well, we can use a few . . . The Yankees are drawing up a new long-term contract for Joe McCarthy, who is delivering the goods . . . If any other big league wants a good manager, Rogers Hornsby probably will not be with the Browns next season.

The Graham plan is due for a terrible shellacking when the southern conference meets in December. . . The only schools Dr. Graham is sure of are North Carolina and N. C. State (He's president of both) . . . President Horace Stoneham is paying no attention to requests that Bill Terry be ousted as manager of the Giants. Why should he?

George Nolan, Jr., and L. N. Stenzas had to play 44 holes before Nolan won the Upper Peninsula Michigan golf championship. . .The title match was scheduled for 18 holes. . .But they were still tied at the end of 27 and had to go at it again the next day. . .He doesn't know it, but Ralph Metcalfe, the Marquette and Olympic sprinter, has a nice job waiting for him at Xavier University, New Orleans, when he gets back from the Olympics.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	74	39	.655
Cleveland	64	52	.552
Detroit	62	52	.544
Chicago	60	56	.517
Washington	58	56	.509
Boston	58	57	.504
St. Louis	42	71	.372
Philadelphia	39	74	.348

Results Aug. 17

Chicago 7, Cleveland 3.
Washington 7, New York 5.
Only games scheduled.

Sixty-two runners signed for the 1936 Olympic 100-meter dash—the largest entry list for any track or field event. The marathon followed with 55.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

HELEN KINNAIRD — Reopened Aug. 17 — Serving the same DELICIOUS FOOD in a delightful atmosphere — Luncheon 50c to 75c — Dinner 75c to $1.00 — CLOSED SUNDAY — 48 EAST 49TH STREET

Shay's Restaurant — 30 West 46th Street — Near Fifth Avenue — Featuring Luncheons from 30c — Complete Dinners from 60c — Southern Cooking — No Liquor Served

Betty Barclay Restaurant — 33 East 60th Street — LUNCHEON — Closed Sundays — DINNER

'Teen-Age Boys Steal Show In Public Tennis

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18 (AP)—A young thunderbolt from Tulsa, Okla., held the center of attention in the fourteenth annual National Public Parks Tennis Tournament as he took the courts for a second-round match with Walter Smigel of Cleveland today.

M. C. Hopper, 18-year-old high school senior, had tennis veterans talking to themselves yesterday as they watched his stunning straight-set victory over Arnold Simons of Louisville, 1932 and 1933 champion, and second-seeded this year.

The Oklahoma youth's steady baseline game spilled the Kentucky favorite in the first set and he was never headed as he swept on to win, 6—3, 9—7, 6—1.

Another youngster watched with apprehension was 15-year-old Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, second ranking national junior player and an experienced tournament player despite his youth. He faced a stern test today in a third-round match with Ed Nowak of Buffalo.

Only two of the eight seeded in men's singles failed to survive first-day competition—Simons and Joe Turski of Buffalo, N. Y., who fell before James Ratliff of Cincinnati in a bitterly fought contest.

Women favorites came through first day battles without casualties. Elizabeth Deike, defending singles champion from Pasadena, Calif., and Marjorie Lauderbach, Southern California titleholder from Los Angeles, were not extended. Merceina Weiss of St. Louis, Constance O'Donovan of Detroit, and Anna Koll of New Orleans also breezed through.

Frankie Parker In Fourth Round Of Newport Play

NEW YORK, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—Frank Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., who became the second ranking player in the twentieth Newport Casino tennis tourney when Don Budge, young Davis Cup star withdrew from the singles competition, today gained a fourth-round bracket by overtaking Dave Jones, rugged New Yorker, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Parker was soon joined by Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles, ranked just below him in the draw, and Johnny Van Ryn of Philadelphia, seeded seventh. Riggs eliminated Bob Madden of Pittsburgh, 6—3, 6—4, in his third round match and Van Ryn overcame Melvin Tarpley of Miami.

John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, and Robert Harmon of Berkeley, Calif., gained the round of 16 during yesterday's opening play.

Ted Avory of England was the first of the five foreign entries to suffer elimination. The Briton engaged Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., dropped the opening set 6—3, and then settled down and forced the southener to travel at top speed to gain the second one, 7—5.

Gene Mako of Los Angeles, who arrived here a day late, launched his casino bid by defeating Huntington Hartford of Newport, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3, in a first round match.

Jesse Owens Eligible For Big Ten Conference

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Major John L. Griffith, Western Conference Athletic Commissioner and president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, said last night that the suspension of Jesse Owens by the Amateur Athletic Union would not disqualify the Ohio State Negro star from intercollegiate competition, provided he remains "otherwise eligible."

"If the A. A. U. suspended Owens for failure to compete in barnstorming meets in Europe," Griffith said, "he would still be eligible for Big Ten and National Collegiate A. A. competition, provided he remains otherwise eligible.

"By 'otherwise eligible,' I mean eligible scholastically, and, of course, remaining an amateur," he explained.

Griffith declined to comment further on the A. A. U. action against the Ohio State triple-Olympic champion and world record holder in the sprints and broad jump.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18 (AP)—Eddie Cantor, stage and screen comedian who wired Jesse Owens, Negro Olympic champion an offer of $40,000 to appear with him on the air and stage, said he received the following message from Larry Snyder, Owen's coach, yesterday. "Your offer attractive. No decision at present but would appreciate full details your plan for Jesse." Cantor said he would call Snyder by trans-Atlantic phone.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	68	44	.607
New York	66	46	.589
Chicago	65	46	.586
Pittsburgh	57	55	.509
Cincinnati	55	57	.491
Boston	51	60	.459
Brooklyn	45	66	.405
Philadelphia	39	72	.351

Results Aug. 17

Brooklyn at New York, rain.
Only game scheduled.

Kay Stammers Arrives

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Katherine Stammers, star British tennis player, arrived in the Aquitania today to compete in the national women's championship at Forest Hills next month. Kay left immediately for Manchester, Mass., to play in doubles with Gracyn Wheeler in the Essex County Club tournament as a tune-up for the nationals.

N. H. Open Golf Champion

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 18 (AP)—Harry Nettelbladt, Pakachoag Hill Club professional of Auburn, Mass., possessed the New Hampshire open golf championship today. Nettlebladt added a 73 to his sub-par 66 morning round yesterday, for a winning 139 total. He defeated Jerry Gianferante of the Minute Man Club, Lexington, Mass., by two strokes.

Amusements

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

Every Night This Week — The Peterborough Players — Stearns Farm — Peterborough, N. H. — 70 Miles North of Boston — HE WHO GETS SLAPPED — Supervisor: Marie Ossenskaya — Director: Richard Gaines — Curtain: 8:30, D. S. T. — Adm. $1.10

Mauling Mel- - - —By Pap'

MEL
-OTT-
THE GIANTS' OUTFIELDER IS WELL ON HIS WAY TO CAPTURE THE HOME RUN HONORS IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE !!
IT'S A HABIT
A VETERAN OF ELEVEN BIG LEAGUE CAMPAIGNS AT 27 !!
EIGHT SEASONS HE HAS DRIVEN IN 100 OR MORE RUNS !!
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Average Citizen Views Big-League Game

Recently, Mr. Average Citizen decided to go to a ball game. This means, of course, that he was going to one of the big league parks in his near-by big city to see two of the big teams play. It was his first ball game of the season. In other seasons he had gone to see several games, perhaps half a dozen each year, but this season of 1936 he was late in getting started.

You see, Mr. Average Citizen doesn't take his baseball seriously; he isn't what they call a Fan, with a capital F, and sometimes the whole word in caps, or even in italics. He enjoys the game just the same, when he goes. He likes to swing along with the crowd which appears to be hurrying to get its tickets, get inside, and get set, sort of breathe the atmosphere, hearing without listening to the babble of sounds, voices high or low, strident calls of the vendors of peanuts, cold tonic, ice cream, and programs giving the complete lineups of the teams, and listening to the familiar crack of the bats in warming-up practice before the game. It is the same urge to get there that makes boys run for the swimmin' hole in summer, and the skating pond in winter.

Mr. Average Citizen enjoys all this. None of the incidents and scenes is commonplace to him. First he wonders how many of these enthusiastic, hurrying men, youths, and even women go every day to the games. He has made inquiries about this bit of statistics in other years, and has found on the basis of his own incomplete figures, that there are only a few, comparatively, who expect to go every day and not one of these will be found in the crowd about him.

Baseball a Hobby

Then this Mr. Citizen wonders when these enthusiasts find time to collect all the information about the players, their batting and fielding averages, how the players are estimated by the management in importance and helpfulness, who is to be traded for who (sic), who's "got it in" for this opposing player, or that. Then our Mr. Citizen remembers that baseball is the hobby of nearly all of those in this care-free throng. They need not take time from their work to gather and store up baseball data. (They don't call it data; it is dope to them). Correctly so called, perhaps, inasmuch as they absorb it almost unconsciously, getting a thrill, a feeling of individual place in the sports world, which, in their own thinking at least sets them apart. And they are right, too. It does set them, each one, apart. This gathering, separating, and classifying of figures is stimulating, and, though they may not realize it, heartening for their day's work in field or factory, store or warehouse; a sort of halo around the nub of material existence.

But, hello, look who's here! A friend of many years! Each exclaims in unison: What are you doing here? Going to the game? The friend already has a bag of peanuts, and so Mr. Citizen, wishing to play out his role of average, buys a bag of the next vendor at the sidewalk's rim. Again, almost in unison, the two aver: Well, I don't go very often, but I thought I would today.

At the next corner, however, their ways part. Mr. Average Citizen has decided that he will be really average, and turns toward the "Bleacher Entrance." His friend remarks: Well, I'd join you, but I've got a free seat in a box today. There he goes, raising his average!

Bleacher Seats

It was Average Citizen's first experience with the ultra-modern bleacher seats of today. In school days when this citizen, munching his sandwich on the way, pedaled his bicycle 30-odd miles to see a league game on Saturday afternoon, the bleacher seats were boards, like circus seats of old, and one's feet dangled where they would. But those seats were only 25 cents, and no revenue tax. Requests to be excused early from that last class on Saturday mornings were readily granted, and one time as young Mr. Citizen passed the Professor's desk, the latter with a wink, asked: Who are the batteries today?" Reason: He and his faculty chum had reserved seats at 75 cents apiece, and they were going down on the train. My, such riches!

These modern bleachers are fine. This day of the experience did not find them crowded. It appeared to be an "off" day for both the crowd and the contending teams. The teams played errorless ball and the home team won easily, if precariously. But the Citizen's compatriots indicated that they thought "the game was slow," and kept demanding of the collective 20 or so men in various uniforms that they "play ball!" "get a move on," "for the lova mike, take him out," "oh, no, leave him in," etc. None of the officials appeared to hear the advice, but did heed it after a time, and "took him out." Then one near-by bleacherite typified the sympathy as well as the sense of responsibility of all, with the remark: "Too bad we've got to win every game we can get, if we're going to cop that pennant."

Diamond Like an Ellipse

The view of the park and the playing field from the bleacher section was, of course, different from that which one sees from the grand stand seats which, for Mr. Citizen, have usually been on a higher level than the one he occupied on this occasion. For him, with the sun shining directly down in front, the broad greensward had a bright, silvery sheen like "stage" grass, changing with the lengthening shadows to a deep richness of beauty.

The diamond appeared to stretch out into an ellipse, as its pattern might take shape if painted on a toy balloon and stretched out at the sides. The first and third bases appeared much farther apart than the imagined size of the diamond warranted, while second base was brought up so close to "home plate" there scarcely seemed room for the pitcher. The mound from which this active member of the team performed appeared to be a real hill upon which he dominated the whole landscape. He was too close to be hurling the ball with such force at a defenseless player who had to stand there with only a small club in his hands!

And when an occasional fly ball was hit the batter had flung his club, was on the way to first base, the fielder had discovered the direction and the trajectory (excuse me, please) of the ball, in spite of the devouring sunlight, and was on his way to get under it, before the sound of the impact of ball and bat was heard. The players like elves appeared to be playing some kind of a game with the dark-suited men we call umpires, and when an occasional player slid into a base, the resulting dust cloud resembled similar eddying whorls on distant farmlands.

This fairyland viewpoint and scenes could have been corrected easily, of course, by a checking of known distances and elevations, but Mr. Citizen let it stay; just because he thought it wasn't average.

Well, well; look who's back with us today; Mr. Average Citizen!

Little Finds Pro Golfers Too Fast; Says He Is Still Too Aggressive

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18 (AP)—Lawson Little, the California slugger whose aggressiveness helped make him amateur golf king of the world two successive years, is finding that aggressiveness a severe handicap as a pro.

He has done well since he quit the amateur ranks last spring, he said here today.

"But the pros are three strokes better on 18 holes than top fight amateurs — and I haven't improved that much."

"I'm still too aggressive. You've got to play defensively in medal tournaments.

Lose Only One Hole

"In match play (which prevails in virtually all amateur tourneys) you can chance on a brilliant recovery to make up for a wild shot. If you make it, you'll probably halve or win the hole. If you dub another—taking a 7 or 8 or 9—you lose only one hole.

"But in medal play you can't afford to gamble. An 8 or 9 would virtually eliminate you."

The stock Californian who swept the U. S. and British amateur championships in both 1934 and 1935 played in only five medal tournaments in several years as an amateur.

As a pro he has played in seven since April—and he faces the long winter "gold tour" of medal tournaments.

Since his abdication of the amateur throne, Little believes Johnny Goodman of Omaha and Harry Givan of Portland, Ore., are the best "Simon pures."

Has Improved Some

"I've improved some as a pro," he said, but added quickly, "but not all of those three strokes to the 18 holes which become 12 strokes in a 72-hole tournament. They are the difference between first place of $1000 or more and exclusion from the prize winners."

In five recent tourneys in the Pacific Northwest, Little was in money in three, finishing as high as eighth against such stars as Horton Smith, Macdonald Smith, Ray Mangrum, Johnny Guldahl, Jimmy Hines and Tony Manero, United States open king.

But despite his improvement as a medal player, Little still considers himself better as a match star.

"I'd prefer shooting the works instead of playing safe," he said, "but they don't pay off on that."

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(Three leading batters in each league.)

Player	T	AB	R	H	Pc.
Averill, Indians	115	470	100	180	.383
Weatherly, Ind's	52	225	45	86	.382
Gehrig, Yanks	114	431	137	164	.381
Mize, Cardinals	84	262	57	99	.378
Medwick, Cards	112	463	82	169	.365
Demaree, Cubs	111	438	65	160	.365

Ten Undefeated In Chess Championship

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 (AP)—Ten of the 50 players in the American Chess Federation championship remained in the ranks of the unbeaten as they prepared for the fourth round of the qualifying matches today.

The qualifying round lasts until the end of the week. At that time those who have won the most games in each of four sections will be eligible for the finals.

The following players have not yet lost a match: A. Elo, Milwaukee; Abraham Kupchick, New York; Jacob Levin, Philadelphia; Maurice Fox, Montreal; Isaac Kashdan, New York; George Treyman, New York; Harry Morris, Philadelphia; Arthur Dake, Portland, Ore.; Israel Horowitz, New York, and H. Morton, Providence, R. I.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	81	51	.614
Rochester	76	54	.585
Newark	71	58	.550
Baltimore	67	62	.519
Toronto	67	65	.508
Montreal	61	68	.473
Albany	48	79	.378
Syracuse	49	83	.371

Results Aug. 17

Buffalo 7, Rochester 6.
Albany 5, Newark 3.
Only games scheduled.

Cusick May Join Cardinals

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—Joseph J. Cusick, former captain of the Holy Cross baseball team, will report to the St. Louis Cardinals in St. Louis Friday for a conference regarding a contract with the Cards, his father announced yesterday. Cusick, who is the son of Deputy Supt. James J. Cusick of the Providence Police Department, is a catcher. He has been playing this summer with the Falmouth team of the Cape Cod League.

Philadelphia Tennis Advances

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 (AP)—Laura Pittenger, defending champion, accompanied 15 other players into the second round of the Philadelphia clay-court tennis championship yesterday by defeating Mrs. Adele Haaberstad, 6—1, 6—1. Louis Neeld of Newcastle, Del., bowed to Kay Daveport, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2. Madge Harshaw of Philadelphia eliminated Alice Zall, Rochester, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1.

Wallie Berger of the Bees says Claude Passeau, Philadelphia rookie hurler, is as fast as Dizzy Dean.

Labor Meet Proves To Be High Class Amateur A. U. Affair

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—The mid-summer labor meet of the Jewish Labor Unions, staged at Randall's Island Stadium over the past week end, proved to be merely a high class Amateur Athletic Union meet, with practically all the athletes whose records in the final tryouts on the same field failed to justify their inclusion in the Olympic team coming through victors in about the same times they made then. Not a single record, as confidently hoped for by the management, eventuated, and the times were well above records made by the qualifiers.

But it was a good meet, nevertheless, and justified itself by bringing in a number of interesting features, centering chiefly in the events closed to members of labor unions, including both men's and women's events. Such old-fashioned feats as throwing the baseball for men, and the basketball for women, were reintroduced, but the fat man's race and the sack race were unaccountably omitted. They used to be the features in the old-time political picnics which were once the style in former labor union carnivals.

The three clubs which dominate the metropolitan athletic group, New York Athletic Club, New York Curb Exchange Athletic Club, and Millrose Athletic Association, had enough athletes left behind to furnish a good showing, and the trophy presented by Governor Lehman, for the best team score, went to the Winged Foot representatives, with the other two following in order, 31, 28 and 23. The Olympic Club of San Francisco, which had better fortune than the others in placing Olympic team members, still had enough left to take fourth place, one point behind the Wanamaker organization.

Governor Lehman was present, as was Jeremiah T. Mahoney, former president of the Amateur Athletic Union, who was zealous last winter to prevent American participation in the Berlin Games, and did much to promote the labor affair, as did his Jewish associates in the attempt, headed by Charles L. Ornstein, who was chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Helen Jacobs Plays Fellow Californian

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, national and Wimbledon titlist, was paired today with Eleanor Dawson, a fellow Californian, in a second-round match of the 12th annual Essex County Club invitation tennis tourney..

This was Miss Jacobs' first United States appearance since her return from England recently. Seeded No. 1, she drew a bye in yesterday's first round.

Although rain halted the tournament's opening matches yesterday, Alice Marble of San Francisco, seeded third, eliminated Isabel Lawrence of Topsfield, 6—0, 6—0, and will meet Esther Edwards of Bridgeport, Conn., in a second rounder today.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, seeded next to Miss Jacobs, advanced a round when Mrs. Lila Porter of Mobile, Ala., defaulted. Dorothy Andrus, also on the favored list, will play her first match today when she meets Helen Fulton of Chicago.

Only upsets of yesterday's uneventful opening were the defeats of Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, twice winner of the club's tourney, and Florence LeBoutillier of Westbury, N. Y., a 1935 semifinalist.

A 19-year-old brunette, Augusta Raegner, of Berkeley, Calif., eliminated Mrs. Painter, 6—2, 1—6, 6—1. Rain halted their match at the end of the second set but Miss Raegner had no difficulty in winning the third set later.

Herman Walks Out On Cincinnati Reds

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 18 (AP)—Floyd (Babe) Herman, 33-year-old outfielder, walked out on the Cincinnati Reds today in a protest of non-payment of a bonus offered him if he "hustled."

Herman, playing his eleventh season in major baseball, boarded an early morning train for Chicago with the announced intention of placing his contract before Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis and then going back to his home at Glendale, Calif.

"I do not have to play baseball," he said, "and can get along without the game if necessary and it may come to it that I will retire to my place in California."

Herman was a holdout last spring, finally settling his dispute by signing a contract which General Manager Larry S. MacPhail said called for a salary in five figures plus a bonus if he "hustled." The bonus clause was reported to call for $250 twice a month. It has not been paid lately.

At the hotel, where Herman checked out shortly after midnight, clerks said the outfielder asserted he would go to his home at Glendale. MacPhail left a few hours earlier for New York on a hunt for players.

American Association

	Won.	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	79	50	.612
St. Paul	72	57	.558
Kansas City	68	60	.531
Minneapolis	66	62	.523
Columbus	65	65	.500
Indianapolis	65	67	.492
Toledo	50	77	.394
Louisville	50	79	.388

Results Aug. 17

Kansas City 5, St. Paul 3.
Milwaukee 12, Minneapolis 2.
Columbus 4, Indianapolis 2 (14 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	79	65	.549
Seattle	78	67	.538
San Diego	76	69	.524
Oakland	75	70	.517
Missions	75	70	.517
Los Angeles	71	73	.493
San Francisco	68	77	.469
Sacramento	58	89	.395

Results Aug. 17

No games scheduled.

Brochaska Wins Final

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 18 (AP)—Arthur Brochaska, 15, of Hartford, Conn., won the finals in the boys' division of the Vermont state open tennis championship tournament today with a 6—2, 6—4 victory over Arthur Nelson of Lake Dunmore. The victory gave the youthful racket star possession of the two-leg cup, as he won the event two years ago. There were 43 entries in the men's division, which got under way today.

Chess

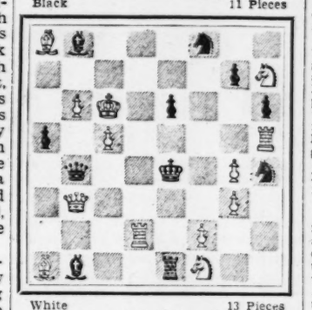
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Aug. 18, 1936

Problem No. 1853

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

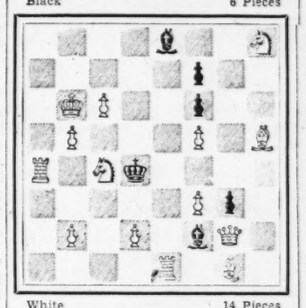
White to play and mate in two

(This holds the two-move record of 23 variations without the objectionable recourse to promotions. From American Chess Bulletin, April, 1911.)

Problem No. 1854

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black — 6 Pieces



White — 14 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(One of the composer's early efforts, and a difficult one too. If any reader has more definite information as to its first publication, it would be appreciated.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1851. R-Kt5

No. 1852.

1.	Q-B8	RxP
2.	R-K4ch	
1.	——	KxR
2.	QxP(K3)f	
1.	——	K-B3
2.	Q-B8ch	
1.	——	K-B4
2.	R-KB4ch	
1.	——	Kt-R3
2.	Q-KR8ch	
1.	—	P-Kt3 or Kt-B3
2.	Kt-Q3ch	

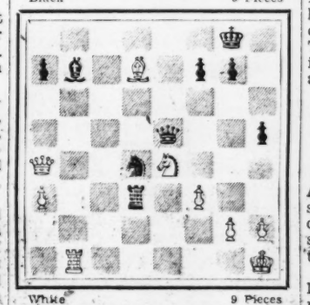
End-Game No. 317 Black wins: 1 RxKt (Black), BxR; 2 QxBch, KxQ; 3 Kt-Q3ch, K-Kt4; 4 B-Bch, K-R4; 5 Kt-B5 mate.

End-Game

This pretty position concludes Stahlberg-Keres, Bad Nauheim, 1936, where Keres tied with Alekhine for first prize. In this position, Black forces White's resignation in three moves. How? The whole game appears in the July Social Chess Quarterly, now incorporated with "Chess," a most excellent new English publication.

End-Game No. 318

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

What is Black's most direct winning line?

Notes

Chess, a monthly chess periodical just concluding its first year of existence, has recently incorporated the Social Chess Quarterly. The excellent reputation built up by the Social Chess Quarterly during the past few years of its independent existence appears in good hands in this new monthly, certainly one of the very best devoted to the game. The subscription is 10 shillings a year, post free to any part of the world. For further information, address "Chess," Sutton Coldfield, Eng.

The July issue contains, in addition to the Social Chess Quarterly sections of games, opening analysis, "chess nuts," and problems, an article on the Nottingham tournament, now in progress, which prophesies that Capablanca and Euwe will tie for first; an article of the Swedish master Stahlberg, an account of the Dresden tournament, by Dr. Alekhine, together with a generous selection of games, and a problem section edited by C. S. Kipping, to mention some of the more important features.

This game, from the Zandvoort tournament, just won by Fine, a full point ahead of Euwe, shows the present world's champion defeating the Esthonian master, Keres, in good style. The variation of the French selected by White is questionable, and involves an early surrender of the initiative.

French Defense

Keres	Euwe	White	Black
White	Black	Keres	Euwe
1 P-K4	P-K3	17 P-QB4	KtxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 KtxKt	B-B4
3 P-K5	P-QB4	19 Q-Q3	BxB
4 Kt-KB3	PxP	20 KtxB	Q-R5
5 QxP	Kt-QB3	21 Q-B	QR-Q
6 Q-KB4	P-B4	22 B-K3	P-Q5
7 B-Q3	KKt-K2	23 B-Q2	P-Q6
8 Castles	Kt-K3	24 P-QK3	P-B5
9 Q-Kt3	B-K2	25 R-K4	R-B4
10 R-K	Castles	26 QR-K	R-R4
11 P-QR3	Kt-Kt	27 P-R3	R-Kt4
12 QKt-Q2	P-QR4	28 Kt-Q6	QxP
13 Kt-Kt3	Kt-R3	29 BxBP	KtxB
14 P-QR4	Kt-Kt5	30 RxKt	Q-Kt6
15 KKt-Q4	B-Q2	31 QR-K4	R-R4
16 B-QKt5	Kt-B3	Resigns	

Here is a correspondence game played in a recent match between the British Chess Federation and the Braille Chess Association. The winner is the editor of the Braille Chess Magazine, a chess periodical printed in Braille for the innumerable blind chess devotees.

Caro-Kann Defense

Bonham	Bussell	Bonham	Bussell
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	13 B-K5	B-B
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	14 P-QR3	QKt-Q4
3 KPxP	PxP	15 Q-Q3	KtxKt
4 PxP	QxP	16 QxKt	R-B
5 Kt-QB3	Q-Q	17 Kt-Kt5	B-Q4
6 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 Q-KR3	P-KR3
7 P-Q4	P-K3	19 BxKt	RxR
8 B-KB4	B-K2	20 QxRP!!	RxRch
9 R-B	Kt-B3	21 KxR	BxPch
10 B-Q3	Castles	22 K-Kt	PxQ
11 Castles	Kt-QKt5	23 B-R7 mate	
12 B-Kt	B-Q2		

White's twentieth move is decisive.

Carpenter Barely Misses Discus Mark

PRAGUE, Aug. 18 (AP)—Ken Carpenter, Olympic discus champion, came within a fraction of an inch of the world record held by Willie Schroeder of Germany yesterday as a touring American track team won three out of four events against the Czechoslovakians.

Carpenter hurled the discus 174 feet 1 31-64 inches. Walter Wood was second with a toss of 161 feet 11 22-64 inches.

Dale Schofield won the 100 meters in 10.7 seconds. Glenn Morris took the 110-meter high hurdles in 0:14.8, but finished second to Horak in the high jump. The Czech leaped 6ft. 27-32 of an inch, while Morris cleared the bar at 5ft. 10⅞in.

Indian Scout Sails To an Easy Victory

KIEL, Ger., Aug. 18 (AP)—The American entry, Indian Scout sailed to an easy victory in the second race of the six-meter yachting series for the Reich Chancellor's trophy today.

Indian Scout crossed the finish line two minutes ahead of the German boat, Irmi. Vigri, the second American entry, actually finished second but was disqualified for failing to go round a marking buoy.

The times were: Indian Scout, 1:29:07; Irmi, 1:31:49; Kobold, Germany, 1:33:11; Marianne, Germany, 1:34:23. There were 13 starters.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

LONDON

MAJESTIC — Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9 — 4-course Dinner 2/3 — Dainty Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux — All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatsoever used — Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m. — 142 Kensington High St — Western 0572

ODDENINO'S — The Centre of the World — HOTEL RESTAURANT AND BRASSERIE — Finest Cuisine in Europe — Cabaret and Dancing in Restaurant — No Dress Regulations — PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W. 1 — Telephone Regent 4080

THE THISTLE TEA ROOMS LTD — 33 HAYMARKET — LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS — 3 TOTHILL ST — VICTORIA ST — LUNCHEONS TEAS — HEAR SCOTCH TEAS WITH BONNIE LASSIES TO SERVE

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS — Quality Food at Modern Prices — Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington — Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

CORNER RESTAURANT — 172 Church Street, Notting Hill Gate — TEAS — Real Home Made Cakes — LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS— 1/-, 1/6d and 2/- — OPEN SUNDAYS — Close Christian Science church

THE HALF MOON — 4 Curzon St., Mayfair, London, W. 1 — 3-Course Lunch 1/9 — Dinner to Order 2/6

"MRS BROWN'S" — LITTLE TEA SHOP LUNCHES TOO Ltd. — 36 Wardour Street — Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1. — Phone Gerrard 5865 — Dinners 6 to 8:30 p. m.

THE SPANIELETTA — now at 56 Wigmore Street, W. 1 — Telephone Welbeck 7553 — for LUNCH, TEA or DINNER

GENEVA — La joie de vivre par la gaîté — Chez Racine — BUFFET DE CORNAVIN

FRANCE

PARIS

THE GRILLON — Grill-room — Cultured Surroundings — Refined cooking — 6 RUE BOISSY D'ANGLAS — NEAR PLACE DE LA CONCORDE

Louis Sherry — 6 ROND POINT DES CHAMPS ELYSEES — LIGHT LUNCHES-TEAS — ICE CREAM SODAS

PENY — 3 and 16 Place de la Madeleine — LUNCH FOR FRS. 12. TEAS — SODA FOUNTAIN — American Layer Cakes a Speciality — Telephone: Anjou 06-75

DANISH PASTRY SHOP — 4 Avenue de l'Opéra — Cakes taken away or delivered. Frs. 1.25 — Scandinavian lunch, Frs. 12.- — Beverage and cake included. Tel. Opéra 08-28

NANCY (Meurthe-et-Moselle)

NANCY (Meurthe and Moselle) — WALTER — PLACE STANISLAS — FAMOUS CUISINE — REFINED SURROUNDINGS

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Japanese and American Students Talk It Over

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents — Teachers Students

Transpacific Visits

Building Friendship and Understanding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOWN the promenade deck of the M. S. Hiye Maru came a smiling Japanese boy in an immaculate white uniform, sounding the "visitors off" gong for the last time. A wave of excitement spread through the group of American students on deck. There were 40 of them, that year, representing more than a dozen different colleges, sailing from Seattle for Japan to attend the first America-Japan student conference ever held.

The gangplank swung away; the slender body of the liner throbbed expectantly as the great motors started up. I leaned far out over the edge of the rail and saw that the narrow band of water between the wharf and the Hiye Maru had begun to widen, foot by foot.

"Banzai! Banzai!" shouted the students, while the brilliant streamers of serpentine which filled the air, joining the people on pier and deck, fluttered into the harbor. Soon the last bright strand was broken and the Hiye Maru stood out to sea. It was a bright windy day, white clouds scudding across a turquoise sky and sparkling choppy seas.

Friendships Formed

In April of the same year, 1934, four Japanese students from leading Tokyo universities had come to the United States. They came to invite a group of American students to attend a conference in Tokyo the following summer, as guests of the Japan Student Federation. They hoped to create a better understanding between Japanese and American students through intimate and frank round-table discussion of the problems of the two countries. The Americans accepted the idea wholeheartedly. At the end of June 80 students set sail for the Orient. Half of them went on the 11,000-ton Japanese motorship Hiye Maru.

The passage to Yokohama took two weeks. There were Japanese students on board, returning home from American universities, as well as American students from many parts of the United States. Student friendships formed speedily on the Hiye Maru, over games of deck tennis and quoits and shuffleboard, through discussions on every subject under the sun. We talked endlessly, leaning over the stern rail watching the churning, foaming water, or muffled in blankets in our deck chairs. The Pacific was gray-green and cold, for the Hiye Maru sailed north, following the great circle.

Two days after we had bid the Hiye Maru "sayonara" at a pier in Yokohama, the America - Japan student conference was officially opened in Tokyo. Ginza Street, Tokyo's Fifth Avenue, was gay with American flags and red and white bunting. In Hibiya Park Municipal Auditorium students from 50 American and Japanese universities and colleges rose and together sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Kimigayo," Japan's national anthem. Official speeches of welcome followed.

Discussion Groups

The real work of the conference got under way when the students divided up into five discussion groups: economics, politics, international relations, education, and religion. Each discussion group met four times during the conference, at Aoyama Gakuin, a Tokyo university, to exchange ideas and opinions.

We Americans found Tokyo a city of wide boulevards, gleaming stone buildings, lovely parks, and landscape gardens. The city had been almost demolished in the 1923 earthquake, and on the ruins of old Tokyo one of the most beautiful modern capitals in the world was created.

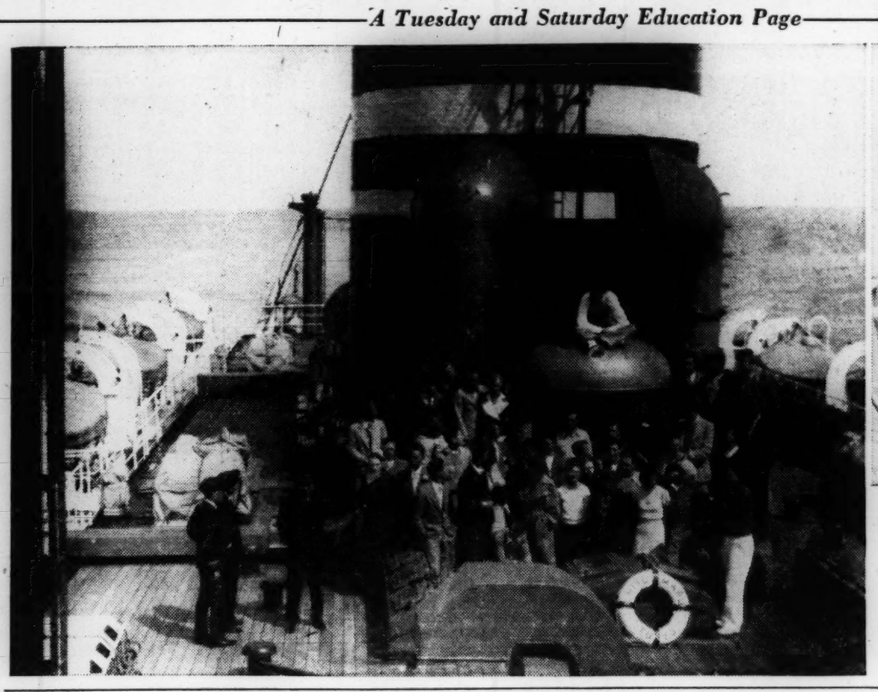
For me, it was a city of surprises. There was the strange sensation of being stared at everywhere we went; the novelty of taking off our shoes before entering homes or temples—and putting them back with the aid of shoe horns two feet long; the excitement of riding in taxis which traveled on the left side of the street, the wrong side to us. But best of all was the comradeship of the Japanese student hosts, who were companions, guides, and interpreters combined.

At the final session of the conference each committee chairman made a report. Working in small groups, the Japanese and American students had spent many hours in discussion and field trips. And though they sometimes fell into serious arguments, they at least agreed that "one can disagree with people and still like them." Indeed, the real success of the conference lay in the friendships that were formed, and the students' realization that the only way to solve problems is to gather around the conference table and discuss them. Both Japanese and Americans came to the conference with many set ideas; many of them went away with those ideas changed and new ones stimulated.

It was with real regret that the Americans said good-by to their newly-made Tokyo friends and started on a two weeks' tour of Japan, Korea, and Manchuria. But already, behind closed doors, the Americans had begun to make plans for a return conference, to be staged in Portland, Oregon, in the summer of 1935. During the winter and spring that followed these plans were developed and completed. In July 50 Japanese students came to the United States. That conference, in turn, is now followed by a third conference, held in Tokyo.

At the first Tokyo conference the American Ambassador to Japan, Joseph Grew, said, "Thirty-five years ago, when I was a student, such a conference as this would have been unheard of." Truly, it is a great step forward in international affairs when students from different parts of the world join together in such undertakings as the America-Japan conferences. As one of the Japanese students stated in the closing address of the first conference, "When our turn comes to take part in the world economic conference, I feel safe in predicting that such a conference will be carried to its end successfully."

BEATRICE ANN FREAR.



On Board the M. S. Hiye Maru as It Sailed From Seattle in the Summer of 1934 Bearing 40 American Students to Tokyo to Attend the First America-Japan Student Conference. This Get-Together Across the Seas Was Repeated the Next Year by a Return Conference Held in Portland, Ore., and That Is Now Followed by a Third, Held This Summer in Tokyo. By Visits Like These, Boys and Girls Are Making International Friendships and Gaining an Understanding of Each Other's Countries That Will Be Invaluable When Their Turn Comes to Participate in World Conferences

American School In Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

THE Shanghai American School, maintained here to give an "at home" education to the children of Americans in China, has graduated 45 students this year. Most of them will go to various universities in the United States.

For the first time in the history of the $400 annual award from the American Association of University Women here, it was necessary to divide the prize between two girls—the Misses Elizabeth Duke Lee and Clara Reed MacRae—for members of the selection committee were unable to choose between them on their qualities of scholarship, leadership, co-operation, service, honesty and trustworthiness, and sportsmanship, as defined in terms of the award.

A new prize for proficiency in Chinese studies was awarded this year. The American Commercial Attaché and others have long pressed for emphasis on things Chinese at the American School, pointing out that while it is desirable to maintain an American atmosphere in such an institution, it is also desirable not to overlook a unique opportunity to give a type of training unavailable elsewhere.

Shanghai, unlike Peiping, Nanking and other less international cities, does not of itself offer much essentially Chinese flavor for foreign girls and boys to absorb, so it is regarded as necessary to teach the Chinese language and other things having to do with China with a thoroughness not so much required inland.

The Shanghai American School was founded a quarter-century ago by "far-sighted missionaries and business men at the gateway to China" who wished an institution "in which American children could achieve an American education without separation from their parents."

It is regarded as on a scholastic par with the better private schools in the United States, and superior to the average public school, with a staff numbering about 40, equipped to provide modern American education in every grade from kindergarten through senior high school.

Meeting in 36 Languages

Young Polyglots Work for World Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

EVERY night in the week—and some afternoons—young people come together "somewhere in Europe" to work and play in 36 languages. Their numbers run into the thousands.

All the larger capitals have their groups. London has at least four more or less rival organizations, and many of the most active centers are in provincial towns—such as Kispest in Hungary, Great Yarmouth in England, and Magdeburg, Leipzig and Wiesbaden in Germany. Widely scattered as they are, and organized on various lines, the interests of these young people are the same—to make friends with their fellows in other lands and to master languages.

The movement has sprung up spontaneously in response to the great need of our times; it represents youth groping its way toward a new form of world citizenship as yet in its infancy.

The European Herald, a weekly paper published in London in six languages, outlines the position:

> We have always tried to look for grounds on which we can all meet in a positive spirit. Of this Europe stands most in need. . . . Many of the best minds in the world are progressing toward a real European collaboration. . . . Patriotism alone is not enough. It only gains its full vigor as the basis of a world citizenship. We feel that there is a growing body of public opinion . . . mainly amongst those who have gone through the horror of the last war and amongst the post-war generation . . . who feel keenly and genuinely International. Modern transport has done away with the barriers of distance. . . . Language study does away with the barriers in our minds, since it reveals new worlds in which we can only tread with reverence for the genius of other nations.

Chez Les Polyglottes

Among the newer organizations in this movement, "L'Union Polyglotte de Paris," founded two years ago, is the liveliest. This is the only local group to list its full quota of 36 languages at its regular meetings on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Its tables are labeled with cards setting forth a great variety of permitted languages, a sample card including Greek and Syrian, both ancient and modern, Roumanian, Portuguese, Gitane (gypsy), two Basque dialects and four varieties of the Esquimaux tongue! It is the intention of the president, young M. Eugene Poichet, that natives of every land shall feel at home *chez les Polyglottes*. And he has certainly brought this about. "Here Germans mix with Jews, English with Italians, Turks with Russians, Americans with Japanese—quite a 'free-for-all,'" comments one of the members. But discussions on politics are strictly barred.

The International Language Union, the London group most closely akin to the thriving Parisian Polyglottes, was founded at about the same time by an Indian student, Mr. Yagnik. He advertised the first meeting in three papers and 60 people turned up. The club now has 300 active members. Like the others it is open to all, irrespective of age, sex, politics, religion, nationality or social position, but to judge by appearances, the majority of its adherents are young.

To Build Friendships

The Weltklub Union is an older organization, founded a few years after the Armistice. It grew out of the warm personal friendships formed by Herr Johannes Clasen with both the British and French with whom he came in contact when a war prisoner. "War would be impossible," he reasoned, "if the peoples of the world felt such friendship for each other as Jones and I do." The club was founded to help bring this about.

Its chief activities are international correspondence and the exchange of visits, supplemented by an annual congress. Its local groups meet periodically for language practice, lectures, "sing-songs" and excursions. Each member is given a registration number which serves as his credential in opening correspondence with members in foreign lands. These numbers now approach the 4000 mark, registering members in 50 different countries.

Each member of the Weltklub Union is entitled to advertise his needs briefly in the monthly journal, issued in Magdeburg, and to glance through these advertisements makes fascinating reading.

For example, "2104", a young man in Latvia, wants to correspond with intelligent people in German, English, Swedish, Italian, Russian, Latvian, Spanish, French and Arabic! Number "3226" puts in a characteristic advertisement which reads, "Swiss member desires correspondence with members in all countries about everything." An Indian boy of 16 names 10 countries he would like to hear from, and suggests literature, customs, photography, and stamps as suitable subjects.

At the Young Polyglot Groups certain foreign languages are obligatory at each table, and members take their seats where the language of their choice may be spoken. Accomplished polyglots move from table to table, speaking several languages in an evening; others have trouble enough struggling with one. The Paris club has penny banks for fines collected from those who lapse from the permitted tongues! The London groups lift the ban at 10 o'clock and devote the last hour to music, dancing and games.

Many of the groups issue a journal. These began as simple typewritten notices of forthcoming events and gradually developed into something more impressive. M. Poichet is on the eve of launching a printed magazine.

Polyglot members are universally agreed that the clubs are good fun, but to an outside observer they appear to be more than that. As one friend of the movement has put it: "They are an expression of that great life force that moves toward cohesion and sanity, toward health and wholeness. They are youth's recognition that understanding and harmony are the great things in life, and in bringing these to fuller expression on the international plane, each one plays a part."

C. F. KETT.

Office of Education Job Survey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO GRADUATES of 84 colleges and universities throughout the United States and Hawaii are going questionnaires — not one whit as formidable as such affairs usually are—regarding their employment records since they left school.

The survey, formally known as a "Project in Research in Universities" is under the direction of Dr. Ben W. Frazier of the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington. Its purpose is to determine the economic status of college alumni with respect to major courses of study, employment, occupation, and earnings. From the figures thus obtained it is hoped to determine what remedial measures may be taken to protect and improve the economic life of college students and graduates in the future.

In other words, if John Keene, who majored in mathematics, is now secretary of a paper manufacturing corporation—the survey wants to know "how come." And if Doris Moody, who majored in English literature, is now teaching commercial geography, the connection between those two is sought. And if Henry Brown, who sports a Phi Beta Kappa key, and concentrated in Greek and economics, is working as a gardener, the project wants to find what lack in his formal schooling accounts for his failure to find a place in business or professional fields.

More than this, the survey is intended to save graduates of today and tomorrow from the disheartening experience of unemployment and maladjustment. It's a tremendous game of fitting thousands of pegs into the proper holes—and college students are the pegs.

The questionnaire is well arranged—the only answers required are check marks opposite the words that best fit one's particular situation. Throughout, the inquiry is tinged with optimism; it is a survey of "employment records," not "unemployment."

Such a question as, "What relation did your major course bear to your first employment after graduation?" presupposes that four years of higher education must have had some bearing on one's first work.

The following: "What relation did this course bear to your present work?" indicates a hope that if one's first job didn't call for much ability or training, probably a later one did.

"Why did you choose such and such as your first job?" is undeniably cheery, for it implies that several positions are open to each individual—and so they are, to more than a few young people.

Such queries as these three cause even the sorely discontented graduate to review in his own experience the occasions when his college training proved valuable. And to the alumnus who has not yet found work, the questionnaire extends a ray of hope that if others have found worth-while activity, why not he, too?

The replies to one question in particular, when classified, may blast effectually the all-too-prevalent theory that jobs are to be had only through "pull." Too, it may provide an "Open Sesame" to future job seekers, if one answer receives an overwhelming number of affirmative replies. It reads:

"Your first job, was it obtained through
Experience prior to graduation?
Personal initiative or advertisement?
Private employment agency?
Public employment agency?
Placement by college or faculty?
Family influence or business?
Alumni assistance?
Fraternity relationships?"

We rather think that the answer, most helpful to graduates of the future is the second: "Personal initiative."

© Fox

Examining Their Latest Finds in Roman Remains

These lads are students at the Gorbridge Church of England School, Northumberland. Because the school stands upon the Roman Wall, its pupils have for many years made a hobby of collecting Roman remains from the surrounding district. The result is a remarkable classroom museum, the contents of which offer fascinating illustration to many a history lesson. The museum itself is an addition to the school, built through the generosity of Joseph Viney to encourage the pupils in their collecting.

Known for Bookmobile

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR first speaker today is a teacher, as we suppose many other Round Table members are also. She is working in a library this summer, and shares with us an interesting way in which the library makes books available to a wide public.—Chairman.

* * *

New York

Dear Chairman:

The Youth Round Table is the "melting pot" for the nations. Through it we learn of other countries, new ideas and opinions. And I am for it! There have been many grand letters which have opened up new channels of thought.

However, although I do want to tell you of an interesting experiment which has been carried on very successfully here, I do, first of all, wish to express a very deep feeling of appreciation for the hospitality which was prevalent throughout a recent visit to Boston. Everyone was so courteous and friendly that we could (and can) no longer believe the statement that "New Englanders are reserved."

It would take too long to tell you of the whole trip through Boston, through the Christian Science Publishing House, through Mrs. Eddy's Home, through the Benevolent Association Sanatorium. But it was glorious.

I do want to tell of the contrast we had in one day. One of our members who is just recently from the Middle West, had never seen the ocean. So we went to Marblehead Neck, to the "stern and rock bound coast." The tide was just coming in and it was thrilling for all of us to watch the waves come rolling in and burst forth in a splash many feet higher than the rocks. What with that, and the tang of the salt air, it was most difficult to turn away and start homeward.

As we came west we came to the Berkshire Mountains with their babbling brooks. And just as the roaring ocean inspired us, so did the mountains, as the earth turned and left us with the impression that the sun was setting on the distant mountain tops. What could be more apropos to finish a very beautiful and harmonious trip.

Although by profession I am a teacher and shall be teaching general science next year, this summer I am working in our local library as assistant librarian. Our library has won recognition throughout the State because it has a "Bookmobile." A "Bookmobile" is a truck which is equipped with shelves for the books. Then on stated days the truck is filled with books, and the librarian goes from house to house in the outlying parts of the district. This makes it possible for people living not only in the town but also on the farms to have access to the books: new and old, fiction and non-fiction, children's and adult. Thus, while the population is only 3000, the circulation of books is 45,000.

Perhaps others have worked out similar plans and could offer helpful suggestions, and then again there may be some to whom the "Bookmobile" is a new, yet very worthwhile, idea. At any rate I felt as it I wanted to share the idea because it seems so valuable.

(Miss) E. G. T.

* * *

A Free-Lance Artist

New York

Dear Chairman:

The opportunity to get acquainted with young people is a fine one, since their evident appreciation of the Monitor is a very fine recommendation.

My profession is that of a free-lance artist, and I am working to establish myself in that field. I am interested in club work for poor children and in that sort of teaching in which art projects of one sort or another can be used in character training.

I would be very glad to hear from any who would like to write me. I can answer them in French or in English, and would welcome anyone living anywhere who is interested in the things I have mentioned. I also add music, writing, reading, current events, sketching, craft work and cooking and sewing to my list of interests, although they are not specialties. I am active in most of them to an extent.

Thank you and the members of the Round Table for all the interesting letters I have read in the Monitor. (Miss) E. M. B.

* * *

'Correspondence School'

Germany

Dear Friends:

Since a year ago, we have an English Club here. A French and a Spanish Club were founded half a year ago. In order to learn languages by writing them and to make learning more interesting, many members of these clubs want to correspond with people all over the world who are interested. For five years I have had Monitor friends. They are all good friends and many write still, though they are married now.

It was very interesting to meet pen-pals in England, who had sent me an invitation to come abroad. Afterwards they stayed for some weeks with me in Germany.

We all think that this kind of making friends is a very good one. Not only does it do a bit for the better understanding between nations, but it helps us to learn languages, habits and customs of many countries.

(Mr.) G. K.

* * *

'More Interesting Than Ever'

Dear Chairman:

I really believe the Round Table discussions are becoming ever more interesting, if that is possible. There is certainly a wide range of topics. I believe that the various ideas expressed concerning peace have been splendid. If the whole world of peoples would entertain such right ideas we would have real peace.

Thank you again for the opportunity you extend to those who wish to make pen friends.

(Miss) D. C.

* * *

We continue to enjoy forwarding letters for you all, and hope you will take full advantage of this fine way of making friends across the miles.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Encouraging Reading

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A boy in the sixth grade in school was repeatedly held back a grade because he would not give his book reports. The sixth grade teacher felt that since he showed no reluctance to perform his other tasks, there must be some reason other than disobedience. On talking the matter over with him, she found that the books read by other children in the grade were too old for him. Gradually, therefore, she led him up to the sixth grade standard by permitting him to read a few fourth, then fifth, and by the end of the year a few simple sixth-grade books.

The teacher found other ways, too, of rousing the boy's interest in reading. Finding that he spent much time in a Mexican railroad camp and knowing the futility of trying to keep him away, she encouraged him to learn all he could of Mexican customs. Then she suggested that he write about Mexicans. He went about his task with much interest and his book was very creditably done. Though he was no star English student, he had a great amount of information and the book proved to be of interest to the other students in the room. With such understanding encouragement the boy lost his dislike of books and grew to enjoy reading.

Rhythms

We studied about lumber. We learned about the buckers, the blazers, the fallers, the whistle punk and the rigger. After we learned about them we would pretend we were loggers. All of us had a chance to be something. I was a faller once. I chopped down the tree. I was the bucker, too. The bucker cuts off the limbs and cuts the log into pieces. I want to be engineer and head logger. I like to pretend we are loggers and do it to the music. I wish that when we get through studying lumbering we would study something else that we could do to music.

Ruth Haveman, 9 years,
Campus Elementary School.

SCHOOLS
British Isles

The OPEN GATES of PAXTON PARK
St. Neots, Huntingdonshire
Beautifully situated within easy reach of London and Cambridge.
First-class Tuition for boys and girls.
Public School and Other Examinations prepared for by a well-qualified staff. Apply Secretary for further information.

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 Miles from London)
School for Girls
Recognised by the Board of Education. Preparation for University Scholarship and other public examinations. International outlook.
SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION
A Scholarship Examination for girls under 14 will be held in October. For particulars and forms of application (returnable by September 22nd) apply to the Principal. Tel. Esher 810.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
United States

Drew Seminary
Accredited school for 120 girls. Thorough college preparatory, general courses. Music, art, secretarial, dramatics. On beautiful Lake Gleneida, 50 miles north of New York City. Inspiring contacts with companionable faculty in atmosphere of cultured home. Student government. All sports — riding. Gymnasium 54 acres. Separate Junior School. 70th year. Catalog.
Dr. H. E. Wright, Pres., Box S, Carmel, N. Y.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
to arrange for special courses to meet their individual desires
Fall and Spring on Cape Cod
Winter Term in Florida
Illustrated pamphlet on request.
SEA PINES SCHOOL
MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal
Box 7, Brewster, Mass.

BUSINESS
Secretarial Training
Start any Monday, day or evening. Day school enrolls only 4-year high school graduates.
Call, write or phone State 1881 for Catalog.
The Gregg College
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

COEDUCATIONAL
Helen Bush School
ACCREDITED
Individual Development, Atmosphere of Happiness. Junior Hall for Younger Pupils, Coeducational. Rosemary Hall for Older Girls.
405 36TH AVE. N., SEATTLE, WASH.

SUNNY HILLS SCHOOL
Where no talent lies latent
Pre-school through High School. Boys and girls learn the art of living in theory and practice. College preparatory or general course. Each individual child finds his true vocation and is trained accordingly. Broad cultural basis. Athletics. Riding. Sunny Hills School, Wilmington, Delaware.

Home Centre School
Boys and Girls
Boarding and Day School. Kindergarten to 8th grade. Progressive. 12 pupils to a teacher. French. Dramatics. Music appreciation. Shop. Leadership. Directed playground sports. High Academic and character standards. Cultured environment. Established 1928.
Opening Date, September 8
2617 E. 73rd Street REGent 0105
Chicago, Illinois

Tomorrow
See illustrated advertisement in Monitor Magazine Section
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

HIGH SCHOOL IN MONTHS NOT YEARS
Preparation for Leading Colleges and All Professions
Expert Instruction
Day and Evening Classes
Now in Our 12th Year
College Preparatory School
23 E. Jackson Blvd. WEBster 2448
CHICAGO

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

ONARGA FOR BOYS
—is a School of Constructive Thinking!
Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. 5th to 8th Grade and High School. Athletics. Five buildings. 85 miles south of Chicago. Endowed.
CATALOG:—Col. J. M. Bittinger, Supt., Box M, Onarga, Illinois

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Boys Trained for Responsibility
A FULLY ACCREDITED COUNTRY BOARDING SCHOOL
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Established 1921
Booklet: William Beals, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

ROXBURY A Modern Preparatory School for 150 Boys
Successful college preparation. Small classes, individual attention. Flexible curriculum. 100-acre campus; large gymnasium. All sports, including golf. Broad extra curricular program with music and dramatics. Separate Junior School. Catalog on request.
A. C. SHERIFF, Headmaster
CHESHIRE, CONNECTICUT

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding, secure catalog of the progressive "Todd School for Boys." *Harmony Ideals.* Oldest in West. Note:—
TODD College accredited, 88th year. Ages 6 to 19. Men teachers. House mothers. Shop. New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. C. & N. W. or Auto Route 19. Visit. Hour from Chicago. For CATALOG, write Roger Hill, Principal, Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

DRAMATIC ARTS
CURRY SCHOOL
of Expression, Pantomime, Drama, Broadcasting, Puppetry, Choral Verse Speaking, Junior College and Professional Courses. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
Write for catalog.
Dr. T. M. White, Pres., Box C.
251 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

AMERICAN ACADEMY of DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The first and foremost institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training in Acting, Directing and Teaching.
Fall Term Begins October 26th.
For catalog—address the Secretary, Room 255-H.
Carnegie Hall New York

ART
United States

ART INDUSTRIAL ART · FINE ARTS
ADVERTISING · ILLUSTRATION
SCULPTURE · ART EDUCATION
COSTUME · DRAMA · CRAFTS
DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES OFFERED
Classes for adults and children Day Evening Saturday
Catalog • Central 7081 • Michigan Av. at Adams St.
THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

JUNIOR COLLEGES
Larson JUNIOR COLLEGE

Accredited. A. A. and A. S. degrees. Liberal Arts. Exceptional Secretarial courses prepare for unique positions. Special intensive course for college women. Library and Social Service. Homemaking. Music. Art. Design. Advertising. Sports. Director, New Haven, Conn.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE
Maryland College FOR WOMEN
BACHELOR degrees and certificates. Departments of Journalism, Home Economics, Music, Kindergarten Training, Speech; Secretarial, Fine Arts. Suburban to Baltimore. 72 Acres. Sports, riding, swimming. Founded 1853. Catalog.
Box M, Lutherville, Maryland

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS
Baldwin Secretarial (SMALL—EXCLUSIVE) School
Central Location, Cheery Quarters
Personal Attention, Limited Registration
Platt Bldg., Park St., near Washington
PORTLAND, OREGON

BEAUTY CULTURE
Learn BEAUTY CULTURE
Dignified and profitable careers for women begin at the Hub Academy. High grade instruction at low cost. Actual experience helps you make quick progress in all branches of beauty culture. Write for catalog.
HUB ACADEMY
of Hair and Beauty Culture
161M Massachusetts Ave. Boston, Mass.

DAY SCHOOLS
Vidomore Country Day School
270 Landing Rd., Rochester, N. Y.
OPENS SEPT. 8, 1936
for Boys and Girls
Director—VIOLA B. PLASS

HAMDEN HALL
Country Day School—Boys and Girls
Pupils from Nursery School to College. High educational standard combined with exceptional opportunities for recreation and extracurricular studies.
Headmaster, E. STANLEY TAYLOR
1108 Whitney Ave. New Haven, Conn.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Rival Russian Ballets in London

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

POPULARITY of ballet in London seems to increase every year. In no capital of the world does it attract a larger or more critical public. The present London season has been notable for the rivalry of two Russian Ballets, each, metaphorically and literally, on its toes, competing for the suffrages of those fervent audiences which were born of the Diaghileff revelation at Covent Garden on Wednesday, June 21, 1911. "The repercussions of Diaghileff's Ballet on the youth of British universities," wrote Jacques Emilé Blanche with a perhaps excusable touch of exaggeration, "are scarcely credible. The influence of these spectacles, exercised on all the intellectual activities of England, is increasing."

If "aesthetic" were substituted for "intellectual" there would still today be some truth in M. Blanche's observation. Even the "scandal" of the first Post-Impressionist exhibition in England in 1910 had not prepared the London public for the shock of the Diaghileff Ballet. The Covent Garden audience went home that June night with all its accustomed notions of ballet music, scenic art and choreography shattered. Practically without warning it had found itself in the middle of the Golden Age of Ballet. To many, perhaps most of them, it seemed less a Golden Age than a revolution destructive of old values.

* * *

Diaghileff's first choregrapher and maitre de ballet was Michel Fokine who, between 1909 and 1914, contributed no fewer than fifteen ballets —most of which are now classics— to the early repertory of twenty-two works. Today it is difficult to picture Fokine as a revolutionary but it was he who rescued ballet from the grip of the rigid conventions which dominated the Maryinsky Theater. Using the classical dance as the basis of his choregraphy, Fokine, to quote Karsavina, brought the dramatic plot to a lyrical simplicity, to the three unities of Greek drama. The first point of his new créed was: "Music is not the mere accompaniment of a rhythmic step, but an organic part of a dance; the quality of choregraphic inspiration is determined by the quality of the music." Without a Fokine there would have been no Nijinsky (as choregrapher), no Massiné, no Nijinska and no Balanchine. It is easy to understand, therefore, the interest of the London ballet public when René Blum's Ballet de Monte Carlo arrived at the Alhambra for a season of Fokine ballets under the direction of the great choregrapher himself.

Two new works were produced. The first, "L'Epreuve d'Amour," with music by Mozart and décors by the French painter André Derain, was reviewed by Emile Vuillermoz in these columns after its first performance in Paris. It is a delightful piece of chinoiserie which the master has decorated with some deliciously ingenious and witty choregraphy.

London was paid the compliment of a world premiere of Fokine's latest works, "Don Juan," a large-scale "Choregraphic Tragi-Comedy in Three Tableaux after G. Angiolini." Few people know that apart from his operas Gluck wrote three or four ballets, of which "Don Juan" was the most important. Gasparo Angiolini who supplied the choregraphy for them, was, like Fokine, a reformer of the ballet. He claimed that "Don Juan"—produced in 1761—was the first ballet of its kind. Here is a quotation which is curiously in line with Fokine's ideals: "Hitherto we have known only the alphabet of dancing. The music is an essential part of the pantomime: it speaks, we make gestures like the old players of Tragedy and Comedy, who confined themselves to dumb show while others recited the verses." In a word the ballet, instead of being a series of decorative posturing and feats of virtuosity, was to be a danced representation of a dramatic plot. The extract is taken from the long apologia, still an important choregraphic document, which prefaced Gluck's score.

* * *

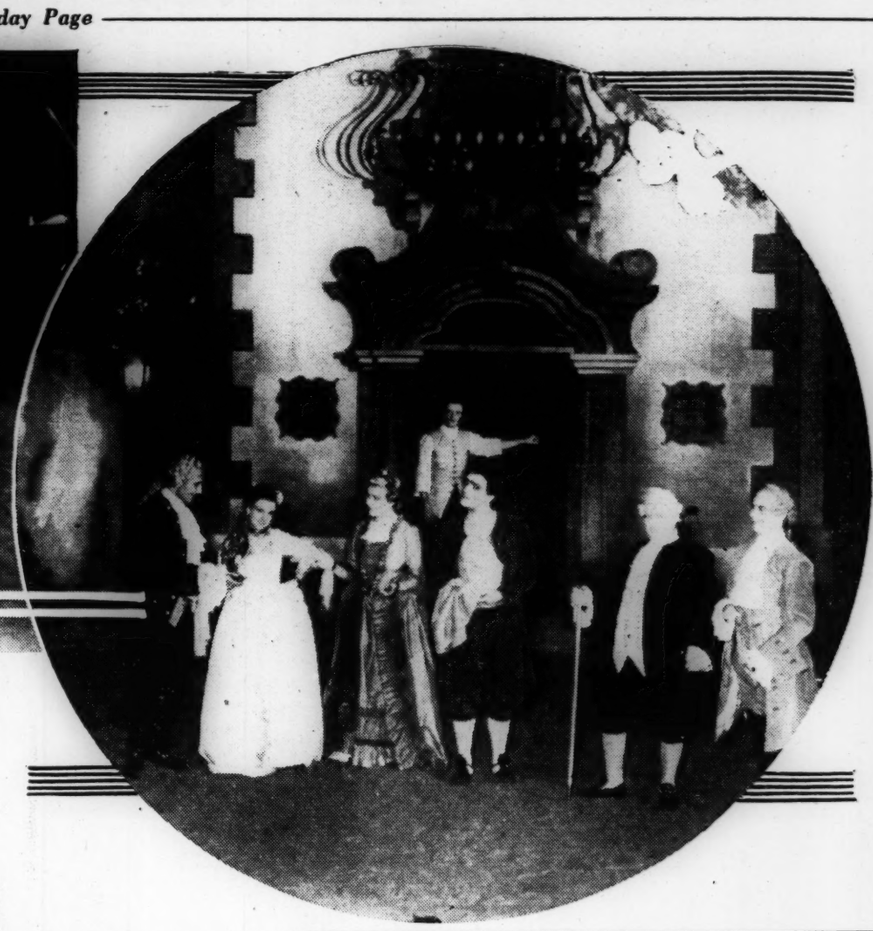
Eric Allatini prepared a new version of the libretto and Fokine has replaced the staging and choregraphy of his eighteenth century forerunner. The old story is told in mime and has inspired the master to reach his highest level of choregraphic invention. Don Juan's Gaillarde, the Dance of the Buffoons and the acrobatic Adagio of the effective Finale are in his finest vein. The curtain, scenery and costumes by a Catalan artist, Mariano Andreu, gave us a stage richer in design, color and lighting than anything we had seen since the days of Diagnileff. Choregrapher and artist alike have saturated themselves with the atmosphere of their period, and not for a long time have we been given a better example of that "very closest fusion of the three elements of dancing, painting and music" which Diaghileff declared was the postulate of the perfect ballet. Gluck's score has a special interest for the musician. It has so many points of resemblance with Mozart's "Don Giovanni" that no one would be surprised if, at some time or other, the Salzburg composer had actually heard Gluck's version.

"Les Sylphides" ever remained Diaghileff's favorite ballet — "It would hurt me to miss a single performance of it," he once declared. Fokine brought with him a corps de ballet that for discipline set an example needed by their rivals at Covent Garden. The lovely line of this dream ballet—"Of some world far from ours, Where music and moonlight and feeling Are one" — gained in loveliness from the slower tempo, for which Fokine, its choregrapher, was no doubt responsible. Familiarity is ever the mother of speed in music and dancing. It is to be hoped that other companies will profit by the lesson.

The only new work produced so far by the de Basil Ballets Russes at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, is Massine's choregraphic symphony, the "Symphonie Fantasque" of Berlioz. One has no space left for any comment on the fierce controversy now raging in London critical circles on the question of the legitimacy of Massine's choregraphic treatment of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony and the Brahms Fourth. There is material enough for half a dozen articles. By providing a scenario of his work Berlioz himself provided an excuse for his choregrapher. Every concert-goer knows the "program" of the "Symphonie Fantasque—An Episode in the Life of an Artist," and its wild and whirling romanticism of the eighteen thirties.

Massine's choregraphic version has been universally greeted as his masterpiece. Having seen only a single first-night performance one hesitates to pronounce a verdict on the work as a whole. Apart from the brilliancies there were many moments during its progress when one thought that the film would have been a fitter medium. There is something dreadfully concrete about these balletic visions of the distraught artist. And in spite of the Beloved "floating" across the empyrean with an almost exaggerated respect for the law of gravity, hung by wires in the best pantomime tradition, the frame of the stage often looked singularly unpeopled and empty. The Artist's nightmare remained solidly planted on the level of the stage boards.

Nothing but praise can be given to the performance, in which Massine himself was the Young Musician and Toumanova the Beloved.



Photos by Giacomelli, Venice

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above—Scene in "La Baruffe Chiozzotte": Women at Their Doorsteps Making Pillow Lace, With the Canal Showing Beyond. Right—Scene From "Il Ventaglio," as Given by Night in the Campo San Zaccaria, Venice

Goldoni Plays in Venice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice

A BRILLIANT audience assembled to witness one of the special attractions which Venice had to offer this year at the Biennial Exhibition. This was the open air performances of "Il Ventaglio" (The Fan) and "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte" (Chioggian Squabbles) by Goldoni, played in the unrivalled setting of old Venetian *campi*, as the piazzas and squares of Venice are called.

The *Campo San Zaccaria* — near San Marco—afforded an admirable setting for "Il Ventaglio," a gay and characteristic piece, in which the action centers round the famous fan which Candida inadvertently dropped from her balcony while listening to her lover. The vicissitudes of the fan, the misunderstandings which arose as it passed from one person to another, constitute the comedy. The dialogue and action took place in the open air, from door to window, from house to house, from shop to shop, in inn and cafe, until all was happily cleared up. The play affords an admirable example of Goldoni's art.

An excellent cast included Ermete Zacconi as the dignified Count di Rocca Marina, Memo Benassi as Coronato the innkeeper, Renzo Ricci as Crespino the shoemaker and Andrefna Pagnani as the lively young countrywoman Giannina.

"Le Baruffe Chiozzote," a play written in the dialogue of Chioggia (where Goldoni spent much of his boyhood) was given in the *Campo San Cosmo* on the Guidecca, which might have been a veritable bit of old Chioggia itself. The *campo*, enclosed by the houses and old church was the auditorium while the *riva*, or quay of the canal, formed the stage with its background of fishing boats and *barcone* of cordage and colored sails.

This masterpiece, intended by Goldoni as a jest, shows the women of Chioggia gossiping at their doors as they work at their pillow lace. The arrival of the *tartana* of the fishermen in the first act is full of poetic beauty. The play exploits the amusing situations which arise from the petty jealousies and squabbling of the fisherfolk. With such fine dialect actors in the caste as Gianfranco Giachetti, Carlo Micheluzzi and Cesco Gaseggio, and with the singer Toti Dal Monte to render the *cangoni* in her lovely voice, the success of the revival was assured.

The play closed with the traditional *furlana* danced with picturesque vivacity under the direction of Carletto Thieben by Teresa Segnani and the dancers of the Dopolavoro of Aviano.

Much of the success of the Goldoni revivals was due to the collaboration of Renato Simoni, as director, and Guido Salvini, who was responsible for the well-planned lighting and setting upon the groundwork offered by a present-day Venetian *campo*. The merit of the productions lay in the vivid realization of the atmosphere of these old comedies.

Gloucester Society of Artists

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

IN THE thirty-eighth exhibition of the Gloucester Society of Artists three paintings stand out. They are "Donegal Farmland," by Marian T. MacIntosh; "Psyche and the Sculptor," by Umberto Romano, and "The Village," by John C. E. Taylor.

Taken by and large, however, it is a mediocre showing. A majority of the canvases represent little more than perfunctory transcriptions, some of which are average in technical dexterity, while others fall below the level of the professional.

What interests one in the work of Miss MacIntosh is its romantic atmosphere, induced through pigmentation. Hers is an art in which personal feeling predominates, and it is such feeling that raises it above its fellows in the current exhibition.

There is feeling, also, in the art of John C. E. Taylor, who, one might say, is the Gloucester Society of Artists' "find" of the season. While "The Village" is less intense than the same artist's winter compositions shown in this season's previous display, it possesses the same flavor, even though it smacks too much, perhaps, of a Lauren Ford neatness and precision. Mr. Taylor is particularly adroit in his handling of light. His compositions are luminous. Emotionally he is the dramatist rather than the romanticist, thus differing from Miss MacIntosh in handling and choice of subject matter. There is in his art a sense of something about to happen, as if he were preparing an intensely dramatic set for a play. Perhaps in the long run he will find himself in theater design. Certainly he has something to say, and is a young painter worth watching.

* * *

Umberto Romano is clever, but his cleverness in the handling of pigments and forms is hard and disillusioned. "Psyche and the Sculptor" is an interesting performance. In the hands and arms of the man, as well as in the torso modeled beneath the form-revealing pinkish-lavender shirt, the painter endeavors to think in terms of form. The head, however, long, angularly shaped and topped by a beret, lacks the illusion of rotundity and returns the tempo to that of a peculiarly materialistic cubism, further supported by the careful color designing of accessories—the blue drape behind the head, the browns of the architecturalized studio interior and the bits of color in three carnations in a vase. Except for the emphasis on form in the arms, hands and torso one is more impressed with the painter's own cleverness than with the character of the man portrayed; yet, according to a legend on the frame, the picture was accorded the porait prize of the Springfield Art League.

Thus in these three outstanding canvases we may trace three important trends in contemporary American art—the romantic-emotional trend; the dramatic trend, and the trend toward cleverness in the handling of paint.

"Light Rocks—Northern Landscape," by Leighton R. Cram, offers a fourth canvas lifted above the rank and file. Mr. Cram indulges in rich pigments, less varied and modulated than those of Mr. Romano's palette. He revels in grays, blues, greens and sees rocks, fields and water in variations and variegations of these pigments. As a study of rocky New England his canvases might be interestingly contrasted with two other works in the show, Stanley Woodward's booming surf composition, "Rocks of Maine," and Gertrude M. Tonsberg's gray and green conception, "Rock Landscape, Gloucester."

Of the still-lifes the most original is "September Symphony," by Anne Rogers Minor, in which, through restless flecking of color in bouquet and background, the the painter induces the sense of petals blown from their flower-moorings by an autumn wind.

As usual surf, rock and harbor paintings abound Anthony Thième uses a clever light-accented, turned edging of heavy paint in "Italian Wharf" to bring life to sails.

* * *

Among the more interesting canvases are "The Bathers," by Herbert Barnett; "A Harbor Path," by Harold W. Cheney; "The Last Light," by Alfred Fuller; "Eastern Point Light," by Richard Andrew; "Gloucester Docks," by Emile A. Gruppe; "Monhegan," by Alfred E. Lang, and "Sea Gulls," by W. B. Presnal.

The sculpture, though sparse, is more interesting than in the last show. Of the new entries "Jerry" a massive horse study by Rosamond Sears, merits attention; while three little dancing figurines by Robert N. Hudspeth, titled "The Skirt Dance," provide novelty by virtue of coloring, each little cast having been colored differently, an experiment demonstrating how choice of pigments can change, through illusion, the character of a sculptor's work. While all three figures are identical, they gain or lose force by virtue of their coloring.

Other sculptors exhibiting include Nixford Baldwin, Evelyn S. Harmon and Marshall MacLean. As in past shows, special rooms are given to the black-and-whites and the little pictures a feature of Cape Ann summer exhibitions; while water colors are hung on screens in the main gallery.

'Carmen' at the Stadium

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

LAST of the operas sponsored by Stadium Concerts this summer, "Carmen" drew on the evening of Aug. 7 the largest audience ever gathered for a Stadium operatic production. Fine weather, low prices, Bruna Castagna and "Carmen" itself may be held collectively responsible for the numerically gratifying state of affairs. Something the public wanted was offered and the public responded generously.

Alexander Smallens conducted, and the cast suggested a summer session of Metropolitan opera. Besides Mme. Castagna for the name part, there were Armand Tokatyan as Don José, Carlo Morelli as Escamillo, Louis d'Angelo as Zuniga and Thelma Votipka as Frasquita. The Micaela, in her aria very good, was Irene Williams. The ballet, not very good, came from the Yakovleff Studio. The stellar dancers, however, Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara, contributed agreeably to the spectacle.

* * *

Mme. Castagna has never sung better than she did for two acts. But when she came to the card scene, she was disappointing. The exaggerations in her delivery of Carmen's fateful music robbed the scene of all sincerity. Again, in the final pages of her dialogue with Don José in the last act, she upset things completely by exchanging song for shouting. These deviations into caprice were the more regrettable because otherwise her performance was so gratifyingly genuine, both vocally and dramatically.

Mr. Tokatyan, since he had last been heard and seen here in this opera, had undergone something like a sea change—at least into something rather strange, if scarcely conspicuous for riches. Within a few weeks he had trained down so much that now his Don José resembled a modest messenger, rather than a tragic brigadier. In the final scene, with an absurdly overdone make-up, he was particularly ineffective. His voice, however, was unprecedentedly smooth in tone.

* * *

In general the performance, despite the several inequalities, proved spirited and engaging. Much of the credit therefor was naturally due to the understanding and authority shown by Mr. Smallens at the conductor's desk.

On the following evening "Carmen" was repeated before an audience only a little more than half the size of the first one. There was a change of Carmens, though. A radio engagement prevented Mme. Castagna from appearing and her place was taken by Edwina Eustis. Miss Eustis, summoned at short notice to essay the role, was handicapped by the fact that she had never sung it before. In the circumstances, it is by no means remarkable that she was far from satisfactory and that her singing failed to measure up to the standards she had previously set for herself.

A local singer who had been absent from our concert scene for some years emerged as soloist on the 10th, relying on the good offices of amplification to carry the rumor of intimate songs to the uttermost ends of the Stadium. The singer was Hulda Lashanska, soprano; the songs listed comprised Bach's "Komm' süsser Tod," Tchaikovsky's "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt," and the "Morgen" and "Zueignung" of Richard Strauss. To these she added Handel's "Ombra mai fu," Dvorák's "Songs My Mother Taught Me," and "To a Messenger" by Frank La Forge, who accompanied the last two on a piano placed conveniently at hand (the orchestra had accompanied the other lyrics).

* * *

Mme. Lashanska seemed to be so thoroughly occupied with the painstaking formation and propulsion of tones that such details as tempo and color had to suffer neglect. Under the conditions monotony was inevitable. The attendance, estimated at less than 2000, was said to be the outdoor low for the summer.

The attendance more than doubled for the concert of the 12th, fortifying the writer in his belief that good light music makes a most desirable summer night's entertainment. Paul Kerby, "English Colonial" conductor of Viennese experience, returning for one night to the podium, gave over the second half of the program to the younger Johann Strauss. His admirable conducting of the delectable pieces, reinforced by the vivacious performance of the orchestra, stirred up no end of enthusiasm.

The Dramatic Season in Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

São Paulo, Brazil

ONE of the most interesting offerings of the present artistic season in this city was the company of the Vieux Colombier of Paris. After playing Rio de Janeiro it came to São Paulo, and in five crowded days offered six plays of merit. Racine's "Britannicus" and Molière's "L'Avare" were the classical dramas, while Lenormand's "Le Crepuscule du Théâtre," which opened the series; Josset's "Elizabeth la Femme Sans Homme," François Porcher's "La Gouvernante" and Henry Bernstein's "Espoir" were the modern plays, though, in setting and theme, the second and the last were of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, respectively.

In spite of everything the season was a failure. The Municipal Theater seats 1800 and perhaps not more than 1000 attended, on an average, each performance. One reason undoubtedly was the high prices of seats. The gallery seats were exactly $1.00, at the present exchange, but this represents almost exactly the customary price for an orchestra seat at other performances.

Mlle. Germaine Dermoz, the leading woman; René Rocher, the director and leading actor, and José Squinquel revealed their abilities to rather cold audiences. The company brought its own scenery, and though simple it was adequate and pleasing to the eye.

The company seemed intent on giving its best regardless of the numbers present. From the leading players to those doing just "bits," every part was conscientiously performed. Mr. Squinquel, to single out the actor who seemed the most versatile, transformed himself from a German theatrical producer one night to a sixteenth-century English nobleman the next and then to a Nero on a third. Mr. Squinquel is tall and lithe, with a resonant voice which he uses extremely well at all times but especially in the cadences of Racine's verses, and whose hands and eyes are disciplined servants of an intelligent mind.

Ahead of the French company there played in this city for almost three weeks a German stock company which drew most of its patrons from the hundreds of Germans in the city. Most of the plays were modern German productions, many of them light in character.

Brazil has no theater of its own. There are a few playwrights but no dramatic companies worthy of the name, though there are a few outstanding actors, such as Procopio Ferreira, who form their own companies.

The Future of Shaw

By Harold Hobson

Malvern, Eng.

BERNARD SHAW is the one constant feature at Sir Barry Jackson's Malvern Festival, which has been this year a greater popular success than ever. Nearly everything else about it has changed. It began with stars like Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Mr. Ralph Richardson and Miss Edith Evans. Today the mainstay of its productions is provided by members of the Birmingham Repertory Company. Mr. E. N. Parker, who was responsible for initiating many of the most pleasant aspects of the festival, and who, on one memorable occasion, brought the chief dramatic critics over from London in an airplane, now decorates other spheres of activity.

The same can be said of Mr. H. K. Ayliff, who directed the performances at the first five festivals. The morning lectures which Mr. Parker instituted still continue, it is true, but their personnel has almost entirely altered, Dr. F. S. Boas of the original band alone survives. But the benign, lithe and venerable figure of Mr. Shaw dominates the festival of 1936 as it did the first of the series, and his plays are this year, as they were in 1929, the high spots of the week's entertainment.

* * *

Mr. Shaw used to employ the festival to introduce his new productions to the English public. In this way it was that Britain became acquainted with "The Apple Cart," "Too True to Be Good" and "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles." But when the festival opened at the end of July, Mr. Shaw's newest work, "Geneva," which he himself is the authority for saying "goes to the root of politics," was not yet completed. In lieu of a fresh production, Sir Barry Jackson, therefore, presented three representative plays which Mr. Shaw wrote in past years, "Saint Joan," "On the Rocks" and "Pygmalion." Inevitably these dramas raised the question, Will Mr. Shaws work survive?

A special point of interest attached to "Saint Joan," which opened the festival, in that the title role was played by Miss Wendy Hiller, who had achieved a resounding success in "Love on the Dole," a north country comedy, both in London and in New York, but was otherwise unknown to fame. It is generally agreed that in the earlier scenes Miss Hiller gave a robust performance, but, owing to the distance of Malvern from London, I did not arrive at the theater until the trial episode was well on its way. By this time the production had gone to pieces. It dragged woefully, and the final curtain fell half an hour later than the advertised time. There was no pathos in Miss Hiller's last recantation, when she realized that even pardon meant perpetual imprisonment. Her voice control was faulty, and her pronunciation uncertain.

* * *

In these circumstances one of Mr. Shaw's chief defects became glaringly apparent. Joan's speech here cries out for beauty, and there is no beauty in it, though Mr. Shaw industriously and hopefully trots out much of the apparatus of fine writing. There is, in fact, little beauty in any of Mr. Shaw's work. Efficiency, exactitude of statement, have always been the literary aims of Mr. Shaw; and his style, which invariably succeeds in saying what it means, pays the penalty of rarely meaning more than it says. There are scarcely ever any overtones to it. When occasionally there are, as in Hipney's half humorous lament over democracy in "On the Rocks," which is a re-statement of Stevenson's thesis that to travel hopefully is better than to arrive, this fact merely becomes more apparent. The oasis not only does not relieve, but emphasizes, the desert.

"Pygmalion" also was notable for its casting. Miss Hiller made her second festival appearance, as Eliza Doolittle, the cockney flower girl whom Higgins, the professor of phonetics, took in hand, and turned into a lady. She was much more successful here than in the concluding scenes of "Saint Joan," and the third act, where the first attempt is made to pass her off in society, was overwhelmingly amusing, though Miss Hiller mistimed her celebrated exit line.

Higgins was played by Mr. Ernest Thesiger; who is remarkable for his skill in costume parts. This performance was expected by Mr. Shaw to be quite an event in English dramatic history, but it did not turn out so, for Mr. Thesiger was not at home in his lines. The early acts of "Pygmalion" are as good work as Mr. Shaw has ever done, but the last two reveal another of his defects. They are singularly hard to remember. Their incidents take no hold of the memory. It is one of Mr. Shaw's principal weaknesses that the stories he tells are not in themselves significant.

Nor is his character drawing effective. Higgins is an amusing bundle of eccentricities, but he is not a man. The Prime Minister in "On the Rocks" is a useful, good-humored and intelligent Aunt Sally, but he is not an individual, either. No one cares what becomes of the one or the other. In the exchanges between the professor and the flower girl one does not feel that the arguments are there because these people would have uttered them, but rather that these people are there, because there must be someone to utter the arguments.

To offset these defects, Mr. Shaw has an abundant wit, a keen sense of the theater and a sharp intellect. In consequence his plays at the festival proved immensely enjoyable. But whether he carries the guns for long-distance shooting into the future is more than doubtful.

Symphony Under Canvas

By L. A. Sloper

Stockbridge, Mass.

POPULAR success attended the third Berkshire Symphonic Festival, held Aug. 13, 15 and 16 at "Holmwood," the estate of Mrs. Margaret Emerson here. The management had announced three outdoor concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. Here was a unique event. Never before had the Boston conductor directed his famous band at an outdoor concert. Nor had the Festival ever before offered such distinguished artists.

Naturally, the audience was counted by thousands. Its enthusiasm ran high. The social and economic triumph was beyond questioning. Fashion, finance, politics and literature, as well as music, were liberally represented. The publicity value of the undertaking must have been considerable. Aesthetically, its worth is less certain.

* * *

The orchestra played in a shell before which were set out seats for thousands of listeners. Over these seats was spread a huge canvas, in case of rain. The acoustical problem presented by these arrangements had evidently not been sufficiently studied before the first concert. It was credibly reported that the orchestra had had only one brief rehearsal on the grounds, though it had had several rehearsals at home.

Certainly provision had not been made for proper balance of the orchestral voices. The brass, loud and harsh, frequently drowned out the gentler instruments. The lower strings were almost inaudible in pianissimo passages.

Moreover, the orchestral tone itself was not of the best as it reached the listening ear. It sounded better far back in the audience than it did close to the platform; but it was hardly the tone to which one is accustomed from the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

part to the bad acoustics of the

This defect doubtless was due in unenclosed auditorium. It was perhaps due in part also to the fact that this was not quite the Boston Symphony Orchestra that was playing. It was in fact a group of about 75 members of that orchestra. The concertmaster was present. So were the solo cellist, the first violist and the leading trumpeter. But several first-desk men and several other veterans were missing. The absentees were by no means all from the rear stands.

* * *

At this first concert, the Bach-Schönberg Choral Prelude, "Komm Gott, Schöpfer, Heiliger Geist," went, it must be confessed, very badly indeed. The "Egmont" Overture and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony were done better, but the performances were a mere shadow of these scores as they come to life in Symphony Hall in Boston.

These comments are based on the first concert. It is reported that steps were taken to improve the acoustics for the later performances.

No novelties were scheduled for the series. Dr. Koussevitzky depended upon repertory pieces. For his concluding compositions at the three concerts he had selected the Second Symphony of Sibelius, the Brahms Second and the Tchaikovsky Fifth—all war-horses upon which he has ridden to many a victory.

But he could hardly have expected to duplicate these artistic victories under the new conditions. It is doubtful if the prestige of the orchestra, the conductor or the Festival has been enhanced by this adventure.

London Art Events

By Frank Rutter

London

AS EXPECTED, the outstanding art event of this summer's season has been the sale of the Henry Oppenheimer Collection. Not only did it realize a total of £141,748, the highest sum obtained for any one collection since the dispersal of the Holford Collection in 1928, but from its results several useful lessons may be learned by collectors.

First of all, the sale has demonstrated both the satisfactory position of London as an art market, and the greatly increased value of Old Master drawings. No commentator has yet stressed the fact that but for Oppenheimer's wise concentration on drawings by Old Masters his entire art collection would have realized very much less than he paid for it.

The facts of the sale leave us in no doubt about this. The drawings alone, which cost Oppenheimer under £50,000, realized £91,915. Yet it has been stated with authority that the grand total of £141,748 represents only about £10,000 profit on the whole collection. Thus apart from the Old Master drawings, there was a loss of over £30,000 on the rest of the Oppenheimer Collection.

We can narrow this loss down a little further, because it is known that several Renaissance medals and some engravings also showed appreciation in their prices, and it is not likely that there were any serious losses in the few pictures and water colors which were included in the collection.

No, the heaviest losses were experienced among the Greek, Roman and Egyptian antiquities, and these depreciations show the public taste has changed during recent years. Whether the number of classical scholars and Egyptologists has decreased, or whether their spending power has diminished collectively irrespective of their number, the fact remains that these antiquities are no longer demanded keenly by a generation that pays far more willingly for any kind of novelty that can be labeled "modernist."

Some notable pictures from the Hermitage, Leningrad, are now on loan at the National Gallery, and will remain on view there till the end of next year. These have been lent by M. Gulbenkian of Paris, together with other pictures from his collection. The six works from the Hermitage include a superb full-length portrait by Rubens of his second wife, Hélene Fourment, and two paintings by Rembrandt, "The Rabbi," a three-quarter length of a bearded man seated, dated 1645, and "Pallas Athene," another version of the Glasgow "Man in Armour" for which the painter's son Titus is supposed to have served as model.

The remaining three works from the Hermitage are a delicately painted "Annunciation" by the Netherlandish primitive Dirck Bouts (1400-1475), and two remarkably fine views depicting "The Construction of Versailles," by the French classical landscape painter, Hubert Robert (1733-1808). The two last are the more welcome since Robert is not yet represented in the National Gallery collection.

Sibyl Sammis MacDERMID

Vocal Teacher

Advanced students engaged in

CHURCH
RADIO
OPERA

160 W. 73rd St. Tel. EN 2-0748
NEW YORK CITY
Write for circular

For Sale

Fine BLUTHNER GRAND PIANO
5 ft. 9 in.—65 gns. cash. Also new 4 ft. 6 in. BABY GRAND 65 guineas
Deferred Terms Arranged
THOMAS SMITH
181-183 Sherlock St., Birmingham 5 Eng.
Telephone Mid. 3746

Truly Great
KIMBALL
Piano at
New Low Price

The new style R Colonial Kimball is the greatest piano value we have ever offered. By a considerable amount the price is the lowest at which a Kimball Grand of this size and quality has ever been offered.

Backed by the oldest and most reliable name in the piano world. The house of Kimball always had been owned and operated by the Kimball family.

See this new instrument at your dealer's or write for circular

W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY
Kimball Hall Chicago, Illinois
Established 1857
Also Architects and Builders of Kimball Organs

Business and Industry

Repayments to RFC Total 67 P. C. of $6,184,000,000 Loans

Commerce and Finance

Banks in Sweden Provide Industry With Its Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Along with cooperatives and money management by the Riksbank, the banking system is often mentioned abroad as explanatory of Sweden's improved economic system. For the sake of foreign readers, therefore, Helmer Sten, general manager of Svenska Handelsbanken, and chairman of the Association of Swedish Banks, has explained the Swedish system in a new publication.

The Swedish system differs from the Anglo-Saxon system in two vital respects: (1) the funds deposited in the Swedish banks are largely of a long-term character, and (2) the Swedish banks in the past, to a far greater extent than the English banks, considered it their function to finance the capital requirements of industry not only on a short-term but also on a long-term basis.

As regards the first point, the "fixed deposits," including also funds on "Savings Account," constitute by far the greater proportion —on an average about 80 per cent— of the total deposits. Thus, short-term deposits, consisting partly of funds on check account and partly of funds deposited at 14 days' notice at a maximum, comprise only about 20 per cent of the total deposits, whereas in England sight funds in general would appear to represent 50 to 60 per cent.

Stable Deposits

Besides, time deposits in the Swedish banks are of an exceptionally stable character. Although they are naturally subject to notice of withdrawal, four months in the case of the bulk of them, long experience has proved that the banks can to a great extent count upon these funds remaining untouched year after year. This attitude on the part of depositors, largely attributable to the originally very slight, and even to this day not very pronounced, interest exhibited by the general public in direct investment in industrial securities, has on the whole remained unaltered even in times when the banks have been severely put to the test.

It is important that this should be borne in mind when considering the conditions that govern the second aspect of the banks' activities, namely advances. The Swedish banks, as compared with the English banks, have in part developed along other lines also in their policy of investing funds placed at their disposal. Whereas only a few decades ago Sweden was primarily an agricultural country, she has rapidly advanced to a position of importance among the industrial countries of Europe, her export industry having now become a substantial factor in international trade.

Individual Development

In view of the Swedish public's attitude toward direct investments in industrial enterprises, it would have been impossible for Sweden to attain anything like her present stage of development and to reach the strong financial position she holds today had not the Swedish commercial banks adapted themselves to the function of financing to a large extent the capital requirements of industry.

It is important, however, to note that this co-operation on the part of the banks took the form of extending credit to industrial enterprises. A relationship of such intimacy as exists between industrial enterprises and banks in certain continental countries has never been part of Swedish banking policy. Credit accommodation comprised not only the extension of short-term credit for the financing of current self-liquidating business but also—in actual fact if not in form—the advancing of working capital.

Moreover, as the general public gradually became more inclined to invest in industrial shares, industry indirectly received substantial support from the banks through their extending loans to the public secured by such shares. At times this lending has involved considerable amounts. If the banks had taken a different attitude industry would certainly not have been able to procure capital in the form of share issues to the extent it did. Industrial credits are generally calculated to represent approximately 50 per cent of the commercial banks' advances, the total loans generally amounting to around 80 per cent of the banks' entire resources.

Attractive Investment to yield 4½%

New York Bank stock currently selling at

12½% of its 1929 price

Particulars sent on request.

HODGDON & COMPANY
10 POST OFFICE SQ., BOSTON
Telephones Hubbard 3510-1-2

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
No. Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15

Farm Cash Income Shows Rise to $3,132,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

FARMERS' cash receipts from sales of chief crops during the first six months of 1936 were $3,132,000,000, compared with $2,670,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1935. This represents an increase of 6 to as much as 22 per cent, with gains in practically every agricultural region of the United States, declares the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The West North Central States led the gain.

Some groups of products, such as meat animals, dairy products, and fruits, averaged slightly higher in price the first half of this year than in the first half of 1935. In general, however, the gain in cash receipts was due to the larger quantities of products sold, since prices of farm products as a whole averaged slightly lower this year than last.

Farmers received, in addition, payments from the Federal Government covering the first six months of 1936 amounting to $169,000,000, which was about 40 per cent less than the payments in the first half of 1935.

About 9,000,000 Stockholders Own 140 Corporations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A variation of only 162,487, representing a decline of 1.8 per cent, is shown in the number of stockholders in 140 large United States corporations currently as compared with 1935. The actual number this year, according to Forbes Magazine, is 8,746,063, compared with 8,908,550 in 1935.

There are 22 corporations each with more than 100,000 stockholders. The utilities group has the largest representation in this list, with 11 per cent of the number of companies reporting, but with 20 per cent of the number of stockholders. The utilities lost 3.7 per cent of their stockholders in 1935.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company and Cities Service Company with 657,000 and 615,804 stockholders, respectively, each had declines of more than 2 per cent, but they are still far ahead of any other company in number of stockholders, the third being General Motors Corporation with 337,218.

The nine companies with the largest numbers of stockholders in their respective divisions are:

Transportation:	
Pennsylvania Railroad	227,251
Foods:	
Standard Brands	114,952
Public Utilities:	
Commonwealth & Southern	190,081
Financial:	
Transamerica Corporation	207,647
Communication:	
American Tel. & Tel.	657,000
Automotive:	
General Motors	337,218
Metals and Chemicals:	
United States Steel Corporation	247,476
Oils:	
Cities Service	615,804
Unclassified:	
General Electric Company	185,744

Toronto Weathers $40,000,000 Relief Cost in Good Shape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—This city's gross expenditure for unemployment relief for the years 1930 to 1936, inclusive, will total $39,723,659, and of this amount government grants take care of $25,249,317, leaving the net cost to the city for the period $14,474,342, according to the annual report of G. Wilson, finance commissioner.

During 1930, 1931 and 1932, the whole cost of direct relief, $2,000,000, was considered as a current expense, the report pointed out, and in 1933 the policy of funding direct relief costs by means of five-year serial installment debentures was inaugurated. Since 1933 the net cost of direct relief has been similarly funded, with the exception of servicing charges, plus one fifth of the balance of the estimated expenditure in 1930, totaling $1,720,574, which was budgeted as current expenditure. It is expected that funding direct relief will cease in 1942 by the annual absorption of servicing charges, $600,000 of estimated net cost of relief each year, and reductions in expenditures on relief.

The city of Toronto has come through the most difficult economic period in its history with its high credit status unimpaired. On Dec. 31, 1935, the outstanding debt of the city was $180,683,302, comprising serial installment debentures of $135,866,176, and sinking fund debentures of $44,517,126. The sinking fund totaled $25,796,158 at the close of 1935.

N. Y., N. H. & H. Will Add to Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP) — The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad asked Interstate Commerce Commission authority to issue $3,075,000 of 3 per cent equipment trust certificates.

Proceeds from the issue would be used to finance acquisition of 10 steam passenger locomotives, 50 lightweight steel passenger coaches and 10 diesel-electric switching locomotives. The equipment would be built by the New England Car Company.

The commission also authorized Henry L. Shattuck and Robert Cutler, both of Boston, to serve as a protective committee for certain preferred shareholders of the Boston Railroad Holding Company.

Shattuck and Cutler would represent stock in the company held by the general public in connection with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reorganization, but would not represent stock held by the New Haven or by the Boston Railroad Holding Company itself.

Scheme to Extend RFC Time Limit For Another Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Extension of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's lending power for another year has been projected in administration discussions, in view of a sustained demand in some fields for the agency's loans.

This authority now is scheduled to expire next Jan. 31. Although no official announcement favoring extension has been made, it was said in some high quarters that continuance for at least a year probably would be sought.

Since its creation in 1932, the giant corporation has provided a vast credit reservoir on which the nation's business has drawn heavily.

Repayments now are flooding back to the corporation, however, and of the $6,184,000,000 loaned to business and industry, $4,126,000,000 or 67 per cent, has beene returned.

But though money is flowing back from old loans and demands for new ones have fallen off sharply in the last year, the corporation still is making numerous advances to certain types of borrowers.

During June, the last month for which figures are available, authorizations included loans totaling $6,800,000 to aid in reorganization or liquidation of closed banks; $1,500,000 to mortgage loans companies; $3,300,000 to industrial and commercial enterprises; $10,771,000 to finance the carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities; and $5,300,000 to drainage, levee, and irrigation districts.

Among other major loans at present are those for flood rehabilitation, mining operations and railroads.

Requests from railroads still are coming in. Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the corporation has led the way in promoting lower interest rates on railroad financing.

RFC assistance has been asked in connection with several railroad reorganizations and in providing money for equipment purchases.

The corporation announced recently it also would make loans to motor carriers, and this may become another important field of lending.

News Notes—Union of South Africa

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Foreign Trade—South Africa's foreign trade attained record levels in 1935. According to the annual trade and shipping report just issued, the Union's foreign trade in 1935 was valued at about $888,400,000, compared with $740,666,000 in 1934. Imports into South Africa in 1935 were valued at $376,630,000 and exports $511,570,000. There was thus a visible trade balance in favor of the Union of about $134,435,000.

Air Services Expand—The Imperial Airways service between England and South Africa scheduled to commence operations early next year over the new coastal route to Durban will open with a six-day schedule. As soon as the pilots have become familiar with the new route the scheduled time will be reduced to 4½ days by flying day and night over the route. Flying boats, to be used in this service, will carry 24 daytime passengers and will have sleeping accommodation for 16 passengers.

Machinery Imports—Expansion of gold-mining operations together with general industrial developments were reflected in an appreciable increase in South Africa's machinery imports during 1935. Imports during this year were valued at about $148,000,000, an increase of $24,500,000 compared with the preceding year. The year 1935 marked the commencement in South Africa of a five-year national road improvement program involving the construction of all-weather trunk roads connecting all important centers of the country. This takes machinery. Imports of industrial and mining machinery in 1935 were valued at $13,700,000 compared with $23,400,000 in 1934.

Cotton Manufacturers—Imports of cotton manufactures into South Africa were well maintained during the first quarter of this year. Total receipts of products in this classification in the January-March period were valued at $5,982,000 compared with $5,741,000 in the like period of 1935, an increase of 4 per cent. This improvement was spread over practically all items.

Citrus Fruit—South Africa's citrus fruit export trade has shown notable expansion in recent years. Shipments abroad from the Union of all classes of citrus fruit increased from 49,107 shipping tons (one shipping ton equals 17.7 standard cases) in 1928 to 136,477 tons in 1935. The 1935 total was the second highest on record, being about 11,000 tons under the peak level established in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1935 amounted to 129,684 tons or 90 per cent of total shipments. Shipments were consigned to Sweden, France, Holland and the Far East.

Telephone Calls—The South African Government will attempt to popularize the use of the telephone for long distance communication during the Empire Exhibition which will be inaugurated at Johannesburg next September. Visitors to the exhibition will be given the opportunity for 25 cents of talking with London and one free call to distant parts of the Union will be afforded. It is the belief of the South African Post Office Department that people who have not hitherto made use of long distance telephone calls will be induced to do so after one trial.

Movie Film Standards—The standard 16 millimeter sound films as developed by the Society of Motion Picture Engineers of America has been adopted for South Africa by the South African Standards Institution. The decision to adopt the American standard in perference to the German was based on the fact that the British Standards Institution, with which the South African body is affiliated, has decided that the British standard will follow the American and requested its South African affiliate to adopt the same standard.

Wholesale Electrical Supplies in Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A less than seasonal decline took place in wholesale electrical supplies in June as compared with May, and distributors' June sales this year were 39 per cent greater than those of June, 1935, according to Electrical Wholesaling, a trade publication. The largest net sales increase in June over May was reported by wholesalers in the southern and Pacific coast territories, of 3 per cent each. The middle western territory was down 3 per cent, the North Atlantic showed a 4 per cent decrease, and the western a 5 per cent decrease.

There was practically no change in the stocks of goods in wholesalers' warehouses at the end of June as compared with May, although they were 27 per cent in excess of stocks on hand in June, 1935.

Accounts receivable June 30 stood 1 per cent in advance of receivables at the end of May, and 27 per cent ahead of the figures for the similar period last year. June collections were 14 per cent better than for May, and 41 per cent improved over June last year.

Sears Roebuck Sales Highest in History

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Company report the sales volume for the seventh period ended August 13 continued at a record-breaking level, bringing cumulative sales this year to the largest total for any corresponding period in Sears' history.

Sales for the seventh period from July 17 to August 13 totaled $33,765,216, an increase of 37.3 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year. Sixth period sales this year totaled $39,941,752.

For the seven periods from January 30 to August 13 sales totaled $251,296,881, an increase of 24 per cent, compared with the corresponding 1935 period.

Six New Banks Are Opened In Five States in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Six new banks were opened during the past week, one each in Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, and two in Iowa, with one reopened bank in Michigan, according to a report of Rand McNally & Co.

One merger in Kansas, one takeover in Missouri, three banks in the process of organization, one in Chicago and two in Iowa, and three discontinued banks are reported.

UnionizationDriveEnrollsOnly 4 P. C. of Men in Steel Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Indications are that the drive of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization to organize the steel industry is going very slowly. Top estimate from union headquarters of workers enrolled during the drive, into the second week of August, is reported as 17,000. This is only about 4 per cent of all the steel workers, whose total of 498,000 was reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute this week to be the highest on record. The C. I. O. is reported to have 176 organizers at work in the industry.

Disgruntled Workers

By itself this showing is extremely small, and represents hardly more than the normal proportion of disgruntled workers who might be expected to ally themselves with any kind of a promisory program. Personnel managers in the steel industry draw further implications of failure from the fact that last month the campaign was "broadened" to include steel fabricating plants, where the resistance may not be so great. It is also said that the organization work is now tending to shift toward the smaller steel mills and the fabricating plants, whose managements are not in as good position to meet the C. I. O. as are those of the bigger companies.

On the other hand, the C. I. O. people assert they intend to continue their organization work for many months, clear into 1937, and the results to date are no indication whatever of their ultimate prospects.

Company Union Demands

One possibly unscheduled result of the C. I. O. drive, however, has been a rapid increase in the independence of the company and plant unions, particularly evidenced in requests and demands for higher wages. One such union recently rejected a steel company's adoption of time-and-a-half for overtime over 48 hours as a "farce." (The industry is now operating generally on a 40-hour week.) The Wall Street Journal reports that in the Pittsburgh districts, requests for wage increases have been made by employees' representatives for more than 40,000 workers, with more requests coming in rapidly. The trend of the demands is for a considerably larger proportion increase in the lower than in the higher wage brackets.

The steel industry has already made substantial wage concessions. There have been three increases in hourly rates since 1933. Brief vacations with pay have been inaugurated by several large companies this year, and another general wage increase has been discussed for some time, with the prospect that a further increase in steel prices in the fourth quarter may be coupled with it. Such an increase, or substantial concessions to the demands now being made by company unions, would go far toward weakening the force of the C. I. O. drive.

Factors Against Success

What was apparently a head-on collision of fact as to steel wages between the American Iron and Steel Institute in its recent statement of policy, and John L. Lewis in his radio broadcast, apparently resolves itself into a different basis. The Steel Institute asserted that average wages in the industry were higher than outside. Lewis said that hourly wages were lower. The contradiction apparently lies in the fact that steel workers now average more hours per year than workers in the bituminous coal industry, of which Lewis is the labor head.

Among the factors against C. I. O. success in its steel organization drive are the following:

Steel working conditions and labor relations are far better than they were under Judge Gary when the 1919 strike failed. The 12-hour day is gone, the 40-hour week is in effect, hourly wages are at 1929 levels or better, company unions in many cases provide an effective channel for grievances. On the other hand, C. I. O. people feel that company unions may in some cases make their work easier by going over to the C. I. O. en masse, if that is possible. The answer will depend very largely on the way in which the companies handle the current demands of these plant and company unions.

Factors Against Failure

The outstanding factor in favor of the drive is that the sympathies of both the Federal Government and the State of Pennsylvania are now in favor of the unions. This has taken such tangible form as the announcement by the Lieutenant Governor of the State, an official of the United Mine Workers, that strikers would be entitled to go on the relief rolls. Help is likely also from the present Senate investigation into labor spying organization, which could not have come at a more opportune time.

How far political help could go in case the present Washington Administration was returned in the November elections, and no longer had to play an aloof game for campaign purposes may be indicated by the fact that during the enthusiasm of the NRA the membership of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, now the vehicle of the C. I. O. drive, was run up from less than 10,000 to 100,000, only to drop back again to its original figure after NRA bogged down. C. I. O. people are, in fact, counting most heavily on expansion after, not before the election, a substantial political gamble.

A further factor favoring the drive is the upswing in business, always the most favorable moment for labor, either to organize or to strike. Moreover, the organization work is being directed by the most competent and determined men in the ranks of labor.

Labor in Politics

It appears unlikely that the C. I. O. organization drive in steel, or motors, or rubber, can succeed as a purely economic movement, unless the movement of labor into politics, which is nominally unrelated but sentimentally close to it, also succeeds. The steel industry is in particular generally recognized by labor as the strongest open-shop industry in the country.

If there were any doubt of the intentions of steel masters to use every legal means at their disposal to keep it so it should have been dispelled by the broadcast of the Steel Institue, which was about as bald a statement as any stand-pat group dares to make nowadays and came from the heart. Likewise the automobile industry, despite the claims of the automobile workers' union to a duespaying membership of some 90,000 out of about 400,000 workers, is doggedly open shop. In these two the C. I. O. has avowedly tackled perhaps the hardest customers it could find in the country.

A further difficulty facing the steel organization drive is that one of its strong points may also prove to be a weak point, that it is motivated by a fundamental desire, long bottled up by the depression, for action, preferably mass or spectacular action. Yet it would be dangerous to the Administration and to John Lewis for a strike to be called before November. A rash of small strikes might be equally disadvantageous. Hence the present move must have no overt outcome until at least next spring. It is questionable whether the patience of men who are swayed by this desire for quick results rather than by acceptance of the more cautious, deliberate, and calculating policies represented by the American Federation and Mr. Green, can wait that long.

Lewis's Personality

This rank-and-file desire for action is likely to force upon the C. I. O. the requisite of every organization of touchy men—strict disipline. For this purpose, however, Lewis, who resembles a lion in the eyes of his followers, is a "natural." He has been accused of dictatorship in the United Mine Workers and his way of life is appealingly abrupt, arbitrary and unpredictable.

Look for Textile Buying to Speed Up for Fall Trade

Weekly Cotton Textile Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Primary cotton goods markets wound up the past week with a rush of trading, but quieted somewhat after the week end, though they were very firm yesterday and today. Buying interest seemed to gather impetus last week as the week grew older, though the start was very slow indeed, and activity did not begin to attract much attention until the last half.

Print cloths rallied smartly last Friday and sales jumped to a volume fully equal to the day's loom output, though sales for the week as a whole were estimated at not much more than half the current offtake from the looms during that period.

Prices at no time showed any particular weakness, and persistent efforts of keen buyers to bid the market off fractionally because of the lower raw cotton quotations failed almost in every instance, and most of the trading was done at the full market levels, with occasional slight gains registered for preferred deliveries on some constructions that were in rather tight supply.

Wide Goods Active

Wide goods proved rather active throughout the week and in some constructions the supply fell so far short of equalling the current demand that prices advanced somewhat, especially for the preferred deliveries. Makers of goods for industrial uses sold yardage in very substantial quantities, particularly among the heavier constructions, including broken twills, sateens and drills. In some instances first hands could not accept orders for the early delivery dates buyers had to have, and the latter were forced to turn to second hands for quick yardage, which was sometimes given as a matter of accommodation, the seller immediately covering the sale by purchasing further yardage for more distant delivery.

Sales of 54-inch 1.30-yard sateens for quick delivery were reported at 25 cents while the 54-inch 1.55-yard construction for similar near-by delivery brought 20 cents. Broken twills were moving at 23¾ cents for 54-inch 1.14-yard goods, while the heavier construction, weighing .98 of a yard to the pound was sold for prices varying from 27 to 30 cents, depending upon the delivery wanted.

The demand for drills developed some shortages in wanted deliveries, and buyers were often forced to pay sharp premiums. The 46-inch 2.68-yard drill for forward delivery brought prices varying from 11c to 11½c, while the 59-inch 1.85-yard goods brought 15¾ cents for ferward shipment, and the 52-inch 2.20-yard goods sold at 13 cents.

In the print cloth division the trading extended to some of the special constructions such as 38½-inch 8.20-yard 44x40s which sold at 4¼ cents, and the 44-inch 6.40-yard goods which brought 5⅛ cents and the 44-inch 7.25s which were bought at 4⅝ cents.

The standard print cloth numbers were very firm and sold actively at full prices for forward deliveries. The 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s were practically unobtainable for quick delivery, and September goods brought a premium at 7⅛ cents, while more distant deliveries were moving at 7 cents flat. On the 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s there was also a premium for prompt delivery goods, which sold readily at 5⅜ cents while more distant shipments were moved at 5¼ cents. On the 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares the price was still 8 cents and on 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s yardage was still moving moderately at 6 cents.

Sheetings Sell Well

Carded broadcloths are also working into better position, and sold quite readily this week at 8 cents for 100x60s and 80x60s at 6½ to 6⅜ cents. Sheetings also were said to have sold fairly well in some constructions, though price quotations are unchanged on them and mills still have large quantities of unfilled orders on their books. Narrow print cloths became moderately active and trading was reported in almost every one of the usual constructions at prices right in line with the preceding market activity.

In the fine goods division, which had been previously inclined somewhat to weakness, stood up stoutly under attack this week, and resisted persistent efforts to bid prices off. Only one standard lawn construction yielded to this buying pressure, and that was 40-inch 9-yard 76x72s, which sold off an eighth to 6⅞ cents in several instances, but was held elsewhere at 7 cents flat and sold occasionally at that figure. All other combed lawn numbers held their ground successfully and closed the week at the same levels as when it opened.

On combed broadcloths the market was off frictionally, with sales of 128x68s and of 136x60s at 11 cents as compared with a general asking price of 11¼ cents. A few odd lots of second-hand broadcloths of this construction were moved at prices as low as 10¾ cents.

Combed piques and carded piques have been moved in a moderate way with 38-inch 3.55 yard 176x100s bringing 19½ cents, and carded 104x72s bringing 9 cents flat. Sales of 37-inch 4.50 yard 92x60s brought 7¾ cents and trading in 37-inch 4.40 yard 82x64s was done at 8 cents.

Reports from secondary wholesale and retail trade channels indicate that business is much more active than merchants had anticipated and converters have been compelled to come back to the mills for further yardage, after having sold out all the goods they had bought for covering their fall requirements. This tendency is forcing the mills more and more into the market for additional goods and is expected to result during the next several weeks in an additional buying movement of considerable proportions, provided the raw cotton market holds up firmly.

Sees Income Rise

Harris & Ewing

Ernest G. Draper
Assistant Secretary of Commerce

Utilities Merger On No-Profit Plan Approved by FPC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Power Commission has approved the merger of the Empire Gas and Electric Company, the Elmira Light, Heat and Power Corporation and the New York Central Electric Corp. with the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation.

The companies are subsidiaries of the NYPANJ Utilities Company, a member of the Associated Gas and Electric system.

Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the commission, said that this was the first situation under the Federal Power Act to which the commission deems applicable the spirit and purpose of the act to prevent utility concern officials profiting from security dealings and manipulations in connection with mergers and consolidations of properties.

The order defining the commission's policy in such matters specifies that "in no event shall NYPANJ Utilities Company receive from the surviving operating company as reimbursement for the purchase of any share of the preferred stock, a sum greater than the cost thereof to the said NYPANJ Utilities Company.

According to the commission, "it was established in the record that except for publicly owned preferred stock of a total par value of $940,100, the entire outstanding capital stock of Empire Gas and Electric Company is owned by New York Central Electric Corporation, and that except for publicly owned preferred stock of a total par value of $1,111,300 of New York Central Electric, the entire outstanding capital stock of New York Central Electric, Elmira Light and New York State Electric is owned by NYPANJ Utilities Company."

"Under the terms of the application, holders of the publicly owned preferred stock will, upon liquidation, receive par plus accrued dividends for their shares, which, computed as of June 30, 1936, amounts to a little over $2,350,000.

"NYPANJ Utilities Company is to be reimbursed by New York State Electric for the actual cost or out-of-pocket expense incurred in the acquisition of the publicly held preferred stock."

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

Big commissions selling personal, Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous Cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift wrapping. Humorous, Etching, De Luxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-20, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift wrappings, everydays, Christmas notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. TERRY STUDIOS, 500 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA CASH selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. SCHWER, Dept. 288, Westfield, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES

MARY ANNIE BURRALL READ, deceased, late of 148 Parnell road, Bow, London. Miss K. Read, niece of the above, if she communicates with Carpenters, 5 Budge Row, London, England, Solicitors for the Executor, will hear of something to her advantage.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW THEM TO FRIENDS, I'll send you 2 Snag-Proofed Silk Stockings FREE and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission; state size AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. E-13, Indianapolis, Ind

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MASTER mechanic desires permanent position; experienced maintenance, repair contractors' equipment, pneumatic tools, compressors, pumps, etc. (marine engineer); go anywhere. Write Box C-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—3 rooms and bath; real kitchen; private home; couple, 2 gentlemen or women; unfurnished. Esplanade 7-741, 2109 Avenue "J".

SIX-ROOM heated apartment for rent; with or without garage. Center Newton 0881—(Mass.).

STRATHCONA HALL

Overlooking the Charles

Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites, 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.
992 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Frigidaires; near church, subway. RI. 9-3851

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOME on Long Island for children under 18; nearby school; pre-school training for those under six; $50.00 monthly. Write Box B-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

National Income Of $60,000,000,000 Is Seen for 1936

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, predicts that unless there is some major change in present business trends, national income produced this year will be close to $60,000,000,000.

Although acknowledging "it is terribly difficult to give any definite figures," he said a preliminary study of various statistics had indicated the total would be between $58,000,000,000 and $60,000,000,000. This would compare with $52,959,000,000 last year, $81,034,000,000 in 1929, and $39,545,000,000 — the lowest figure since '29—in 1932.

Mr. Draper forecast also that income produced and income paid out will balance approximately this year. Since 1929, income paid out had exceeded income produced.

Last year this excess was $628,000,000 compared with the high of $8,817,000,000 in 1932.

Along with the predicted rise in national income produced, Draper said, a slight increase also might be expected in per capita income of employees, which last year was $1201, compared with $1466 in 1929 and $1097 in 1933.

The Commerce Department computes the net national income by estimating the value of all goods and services produced in one year and subtracting from this the estimated costs of goods and capital equipment consumed in the process of production.

Manufacturing, trade and service activities are among the most important sources of national income.

Lumber Production 71 P. C. of '29 Average

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reports production at 547 mills totaled 258,448,000 feet during the week, Aug. 8.

Shipments amounted to 218,145,000 feet, and booked orders, 249,441,000.

At the end of the week the lumber industry stood at 71 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average, and 62 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 8-5 Lexington Ave (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY 431 Riverside Drive (115th) nurses governesses infants nurses, home assistants N Y C Un 4-5242

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating Fumigating Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City LO 5-6600.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL ELECTRIC refrigerator, model S-62, price $110; on view Friday and Saturday, 145 Winthrop Rd., Suite 3, Brookline, Mass.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-made garments at low summer rates.
COLD STORAGE
345 7th Ave., N Y. C. (4th Floor) PE 6-2270

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE WOMAN to assist with nursing, some housework; Christian Scientist only. 48 Green St., Brookline, Mass., Long. 9825.

EXPERIENCED houseworker, plain cook, (3 rooms), clean, honest, steady; lovely home for lovely person. 10 Bon Mar Road, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Phone Pelham 3281.

YOUNG woman, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Write Box X-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

MANCHESTER, N. H.—9-room duplex home; very pleasant, good location, extra lavatory; one connecting bedroom; also one large front room with connecting bath. B. K. B., 1605 Elm St.

INFORMATION WANTED

THE DAUGHTER of ROBERT ROBERTS KERSHAW, of Smithy Bridge (Lancashire) would like to hear from same, Box W-280, BCM/CSM, London.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
Two-HUNDRED-ACRE estate; all conveniences; game room, tennis, croquet, lake sports; 1000 ft. elevation; 20 guests; Fannie Farmer cook; rates, main house $25-$35; guest house, $21, folder. MR and MRS ENGLE, P O Lakeside, Conn.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Ave. Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern—Clean—Cool. Directly on Beach. Superior Accommodations at Modest Rates. Inspection and Inquiry Invited I A SHAW

REFRIGERATORS FOR SALE

RECONDITIONED REFRIGERATORS—Crosley, $59; General Electric, $69; Frigidaire, $49; Kelvinator, $39, Electrolux, $69; others, $29; year guar. PILGRIM, 43-47 39th Place, L. I. City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave. Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church, nearby garage S. J. S., Com. 9162

BOSTON Pleasant sunny rooms, transients or permanents, prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON Com 8569.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St.—Comfortable rooms, visiting or permanent guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL. Circle 7702.

N. Y. C. (70th), 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive, kitchenette, running water, redecorated, elevator; transients; singles, doubles; $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718.)

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptional, single, double, front, redecorated; cross ventilation; temporary, permanent; $5-$7. En 2-9461.

NEW YORK CITY—215 W. 101st Street. Attractive corner; double, single; peaceful atmosphere. $5.00 to $8.00 (Apt. 7C)

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

VIOLINIST, experienced player and teacher, seeks position, anywhere; large concert library; also teaches piano, organ, tenor banjo. R. VOGL, 140-31 34th Ave., Flushing, N. Y. C., Independence 3-2544.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; graduate University of Pittsburgh Business Administration; highest references; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, seven years' thorough experience; alert, pleasing personality; best references. Academy 4-3059, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

BRIDGEWAY INN
On Salmon River, Leesville, E. Hampton, Conn. A Modern Inn of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine; sport activities. Rates $22-$25. Booklet. W. C. Root, Owner.

SHADYKNOLL—Country estate near Shrewsbury River and ocean, bathing, fishing tennis, golf; $20-$23; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

BISPHAM, BLACKPOOL

RUTHERDENE PRIVATE HOTEL

Modern, situated on sea-front, centrally heated. Bedrooms fitted with hot and cold water. Electric lift to all floors. No extras. Staff especially trained to give that extra service which means so much. Apply to Resident Manageresses for tariff. Phone 51892.

BLACKPOOL—"Briarcliffe" Private Hotel, 400 North Prom.—Full board from 8/6, bed and breakfast from 5/-; hot and cold, separate tables; highly recommended. Tel. 51585.

BOSCASTLE CORNWALL—Welltown Manor Beautiful Elizabethan Guest House (1590); in heart of King Arthur's country; every modern convenience; home comforts; moderate terms

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S M Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH 'EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (19 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Summer from 3 guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "WINDYRIDGE," SEAWARD AVE.—Comfortable guest house, with home comforts; close to sea from 2 gns. Mrs. Sadler.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD **CRAIGLEITH**
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes walk to sea and Christian Science church Terms from 2½ gns

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators, private bathrooms electric lift; tennis, near sea beach huts inclusive terms from 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH, South Mount Hotel, Priory Rd.—3 mins. pier and gardens; first class table, vegetarian if desired; personal supervision; garage; tariff on request; medium terms. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH, Balincourt, 58 Christchurch Rd. (opp. Christian Science church) from 2 gns, centrally heated, garage. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Tel. 2962.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner. Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables, attentive service Mr and Mrs Morgan. Phone Southbourne 1644

BOURNEMOUTH, 111 Talbot Road—Guest house, well appointed; facing south; garage; central heating; near golf, tennis; from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST CLIFF ROAD **Staffield House** Comfy Modern, Quiet. MR and MRS TURVEY

BOURNEMOUTH E. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort Mr and Mrs Monk. Tel. Southbourne 1180

Near BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis, beach nut. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite Longham, Wimborne Dorset Phone Northbourne 28 Station: Bournemouth Central

BRIGHTON Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church CAPt. ALISH Tel 264611

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE and Tea Rooms
2b The Precincts and 37 Burgate Street
Telephone 861

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires running water in all bedrooms Terms moderate Telephone 797

EASTBOURNE, 33 Jevington Gardens, Tel. 1049 Guests welcomed in quiet home; board residence; near sea, theaters; tennis free.

LAKE DISTRICT
THE HILL TOP HOTEL, AMBLESIDE
Beautifully situated, off main road; 2 minutes from the market cross; from 4 gns per week; the centre for motor tours Phone 112. App A A

LEEDS—Maribeck Hotel 2 Coventry Place. Commercial and family home comforts terms 2 weekly Phone 2941

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5239

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 7½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6 NO EXTRAS. Lift Hot and Cold Central Heating. Garage, Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness excellent food running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated convenient shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6 per day 10/6 residents 2½ gns Write for tariff

LONDON PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London, inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

LONDON Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet; gas fires; constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress, Bayswater 1751

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ BAYSWATER W 2—Good table, every comfort bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

London, QUEENS GATE HOUSE
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. Ken.: 7226
Two minutes S. Kensington Station
Hot and cold water, gas fires, telephones, central heating in every bedroom. From £4 4s single; £7 7s. double; 8/6 bed, breakfast.

LEXHAM GARDENS HOTEL
112-116, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8
Wes. 5028 Hot and cold water gas fires, phones Central heating Garden PERFECT QUIET From £3 3s single £5 5s double Bed, breakfast 7/6
Special terms lengthy stay.
Tel. Liv. 3262 London Nr. Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
15 acres beautiful grounds 400 feet above sea level. IDEAL IN SUMMER.
Moderate Terms Brochure on Request

NEWCASTLE-ON TYNE Regent Private Hotel, superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage 58-59 Osborne Road Tel 906 Jesmond

NORTHUMBERLAND, WHITLEY BAY, Harlow Hotel, South Parade—Well appointed, comfortable; adjoining promenade; personal supervision. MRS. OSWALD ALLISON. Tel. 1110.

SCARBOROUGH—ST NICHOLAS CLIFF
RIVIERA HOTEL Modern, Overlooking South Bay Moderate terms Tariff MRS R H LUND

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL Promenade. R A C. A A. Fully Equipped Lift Orchestra Dancing Tennis Golf Bathing Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade. Central—Hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; from 3 gns. Tel. 2737

SOUTHPORT—Talbot Private Hotel. Central Heating Gas Fires Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms Very Central and Close to Christian Science church Terms From 9/- Per Day Garage Near Phone 300011

SURREY HILLS
Visitors to beautiful Surrey England, will find
THE COMMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
A most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit Delightful gardens every comfort and consideration Near London train or coach Moderate terms Proprietors: Mr and Mrs A R Pertwee

THE PUNCHBOWL, HINDHEAD Delightful old-fashioned Inn (Temperance), good catering, good scenery and air; suitable quiet study.

TORQUAY
Crofton House Hotel
Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea. Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking. From 3½ gns.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal situation 5 minutes sea front, and shops central heating throughout, hot and cold water in all bedrooms from 3 gns, no extras Proprietors MR AND MRS S HALE

TUNBRIDGE WELLS St Ermin's Hotel elevated southern position, gas fires in bedrooms, centrally heated, terms moderate, tariff from Proprietors MR and MRS ASHFORD KING. Phone 1123.

ENGLAND (Continued)

TORQUAY BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Faultless cuisine and service. Central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms. Luxurious restful beds Ballroom. Billiards. Garage 18 cars 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision Terms from 3½ gns.

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea, passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food, guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns Phone 326

WORTHING—Comfortable board residence, 1 minute sea, central; secluded garden; telephone, food good, personal supervision HARTLEY "Rudham," Rowlands Road

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN Mrs Abel Smith 75 Westburn Drive—Comfortable board residence; moderate terms; every attention

EDINBURGH—MARWICK HOTEL, inverleith terrace; min. church and cars, hot and cold water central heat, quiet, moderate Tel 248411

GLASGOW Fitzroy Hotel 1 Fitzroy Place Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort, moderate garage adjacent Tel Douglas 332 Telegrams, Fitzotel

GLASGOW—Grosvenor Hotel, Botanic Gardens, running water in bedrooms, automatic lift, garage, comfortable, splendid outlook. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A., R. A. C.)

NORTH BERWICK Bon Accord Hotel, Marmion Road—Convenient station, golf and tennis; open March to October MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY Phone 77

WALES

LLANDUDNO — Branksome Private Hotel; near sea, golf, tennis, garage; H. and C. water; high class cuisine; sunny, refined, moderate. MRS. ALLENBY KING.

FRANCE—Paris

Paris, France
HOTEL DES EMPEREURS
20 RUE JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU
Central, Quiet and Comfortable. Homelike atmosphere.
Rooms single and double from Frs. 15.- Breakfast Frs. 5.- Dinner Frs. 10.- and Frs. 15.-

Paris, France
HOTEL DUMINY
3 rue du Mont Thabor
Family hotel. Central (near Tuileries Gardens)
Single rooms from Frs 18.- Moderate terms with or without pension.

PARIS—FAMILY HOME 5 rue Geguy 6e Al. comforts—good cuisine—French conversation—from Frs 30.- per day Chaperon

FRANCE—Paris vicinity, excellent accommodation found in well-appointed house edge of St. Cloud Park, paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period; terms from Frs 40.- MME. ANTOINE, 10 rue des Dames-Marie Sèvres Ville d'Avray (S & O)

FRANCE—Provinces

CANNES (A.M.) Avenue de Vallauris
HOTEL-PENSION "LA GARDE"
Homelike atmosphere Terms from Frs. 30-35 daily.

SWITZERLAND

HOHFLUH HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF BERNER OBERLAND
The fine holiday resort in the high mountains Moderate terms K. Gysler.

LAUSANNE
Pension "LA MORAINE"
Nice, quiet home near the station.
Grossglauser
Ave. Razude 8 Tel. 27.820

THUN-DURRENAST
Pension Frieden-Strandbad.
Facing Thun beach swimming-bathing. Wonderful panorama. Pension from Fr 5.50 W. Abbühl-Zwahlen, Tel. 26.41.

WEGGIS Lake of Lucerne
Hotel-Pension FROHBURG
Best Situation — Swimming
Terms: Fr. 7.50 to 9.-

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London S W 1 Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT Select apartments, board residence near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate Webster & Davies "Norlands" 23 Saunders St

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NOTTINGHAM — Board residence for ladies or gentlemen. MRS. COOPER. 1, Douglas Road, Derby Road.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching MISS BARNES The Red House, Ashacre Lane Worthing Phone Swandean 461

FLATS TO LET

SOUTHPORT, 32 Park Ave.—Sunny first floor flat, 1 entertaining, 3 bedrooms, all conveniences; rent £80 TOFT

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON SHANKLIN HOUSE, 14, Oriental Place—Central, quiet, excellent cuisine; 1 minute sea, sea view from balcony, terms from 2½ gns. weekly Personal supervision. MISS E M PEARSE

NORTHUMBERLAND Spend your holidays at Millfield the birthplace of Josephine Butler; lovely country, tennis, fishing, etc.; 3½ gns weekly GREY Millfield Hill Wooler Tel Millfield 17

POST VACANT

CAMBERLEY, SURREY—Married couple or two friends for modern house; previous experience essential. Apply MRS. WYNCH, Pine Hill Crawley Drive, Camberley, Surrey

EXPERIENCED Fashion Artist required in small studio; also Detail Artist. Apply: BAKER, 105 Great Russell Street, London, W. C. 1.

POST WANTED

SCOTTISH graduate (lady) 22, experienced tutoring all school subjects; able to drive car; shorthand, typing, languages; would travel. Box W-436 - BCM/CSM, London.

England

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD

E. PECKHAM
High Class Butcher
Canterbury Lamb a Speciality
40 OXTON ROAD, BIRKENHEAD
Tel. 892
Personal Supervision

CHESTER

For houses large or small see
William Marshall
TEL. 9305 CHESTER
Builder and Contractor
EGERTON ROAD, BLACON

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

THE SILVER GRILL
Bakers, Pastrycooks
Estimates given Write or phone the Manager— Edward S Wilson
43 English St. CARLISLE
Teas Luncheons Dinners Functions of every description
The Oldest and the Most Modern Restaurant in Carlisle

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Alex. M. Curr.
TEL. 3675
81, Stonehill Rd. 121, St. Peter's St., Derby

DURHAM

DARLINGTON

GEORGE MICHIE
IRONMONGER
108 NORTHGATE
General Requisites for the House, Garden and Workshop.
Warranted Quality—Keen Prices
TELEPHONE 2643

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15 SKINNERGATE

LOW FELL

ZILLAH TAIT
LADIES' OUTFITTER
GOWNS *a Speciality*
7, Durham Road, Low Fell Tel. 76993

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS

Men's Wear Specialists
JAMES LAY & CO.
Everything to wear for Men and Boys
HIGH CLASS TAILORS
DOUGLAS AND RAMSEY, ISLE OF MAN

LAKE DISTRICT

AMBLESIDE

ALEC GIBSON
Phone 164 Service to Outlying Districts
Church Street
RADIO GRAMOPHONES CYCLES
Short Wave Receivers for Mains or Batteries
SALES HIRE SERVICE

KENDAL

E. H. BOOTH & Co. LTD.
Italian Warehousemen
45 HIGHGATE, KENDAL
Try our own make Strawberry Jam

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

Potter & Moore's
MITCHAM LAVENDER
POWDER-CREAM

C. A. LANGHAM
HAIRDRESSER
31 BANK STREET TEL. 2557

TREVELYAN H. YOUNG
Scientific Foot and Shoe Fitting Specialist
Arcade Corner, Church St. Tel. 3054

Bailey's DRAPERS LTD
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

SMITH
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitter
CORSET SPECIALIST
Enfield Post Office, Clayton-le-Moors.

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
3 Station Road (Ladies)

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

FOR YOUR TABLE or TENNIS CLUB
Young's Confectionery
134 Belmont Road Tele. Eagley 54
478 Blackburn Road Tele. Bolton 3157
19 Newport Street
17a Oxford Street

WHITEHEADS
FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Curtains Made Free
The Fur Store, Deansgate

LIVERPOOL

HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS DECORATORS

SPEIRS & GLEDSDALE Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers, Bookbinders, etc.
18 Cable Street Tel.: Bank 4597

LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

T. & S. **BACON** LTD ESTABLISHED 1825
VAN RAALTE
Style Hosiery, Underthings, Gloves
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

MILLINERY
GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
LIVERPOOL
HOSIERY
KNITWEAR

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

Clay & Abraham, Ltd.
87 BOLD STREET 18 LORD STREET
23 TITHEBARN STREET
Old English Lavender Water and Eau de Cologne as supplied to the late Queen Victoria.
Everything for the
Toilet

COOPERS CAFE
Serve
Shilling Luncheons and Teas
in Great Variety
COOPERS STORES
CHURCH STREET

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
Williams, Deacon's Bank Chambers, 1, Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
East St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

MILLINERY
CHAS. HORNE
Orchard Road
St. Annes-on-the-Sea
KNITWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY

MANCHESTER

Dickson & Robinson
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H. M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
Catalogue Free. Please Ask for it
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97 10.0. 80 Model Rooms Two acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd Mark

W. ROBSON, M. P. S.
holds a complete stock of photographic materials. Toilet and holiday requisites.
Films Developed and Printed
Eight-Hour Service
141 Stockport Road Levenshulme

Gifts for All Occasions
Handbags, Jewellery, Stationery, Leather Goods and Novelties
A. & S. WALKER LTD.
King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
MANCHESTER

Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of car supplied Repairs a specialité
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET STREET GARAGE, STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2090

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
32 OLDHAM STREET MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)

ROCHDALE

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at reasonable prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

LANCASHIRE

ROCHDALE (Continued)

IVESONS
OUR MOTTO SATISFIED CUSTOMERS
ART FURNISHERS
DRAKE ST. ROCHDALE
TELEPHONE, ROCHDALE 2292
FLOORCOVERING SPECIALISTS

SOUTHPORT

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS
BROADBENTS LTD.
Extend a very cordial invitation to Visitors to
"WALK THRO"
Their Store at convenience
Cafe ● Reading Room ● Post Office

WOODHEAD'S CAFES
LORD STREET AND CHAPEL STREET
Light Luncheons
High Teas — Suppers
Orchestral Music Daily

Marshall & Snelgrove
invite you to visit their
Hairdressing and Beauty Salons
on the second floor.
Particulars and charges will be sent upon request
Delightful Restaurant Times Book Club
LORD STREET

Everything for the Holidays
at
BOOTHROYDS Ltd.
A Southport Feature
MATTI & TISSOT'S
Fine Cafe
335 LORD STREET
Confectionery, Chocolates, Home Made Sweets
Chocolaterie also at 165 Lord Street

WIGAN

LAMB & BULLOCK
Beef and Pork Butchers, etc.
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues Constantly on Hand.
4 MARKET STREET, WIGAN

FOR HIGH CLASS
Groceries and Provisions
go to
W. J. ATKINSON
49 MESNES STREET, WIGAN
PHONE 3846

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Exclusive Gowns Coats
Cardigan Suits and Hats
Moderately priced Obtainable at
Mesdames Perry & Welbourn
151 and 153 Northumberland Street
Tel. 26716 Newcastle-on-Tyne

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road (Top of Denton Bank)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
CALL HERE FOR PETROL, OIL, Etc.
Tel. 33262

WHITLEY BAY

E. H. ASKEW
High Class Family Grocer
Provision Merchant and Italian Warehouseman
Only the Highest Class of Goods Stocked
Regent Stores, Whitley Bay Tel. 66

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAM

Bear Brand HOSE
CREPE LUXURY STOCKINGS
1/11 to 8/11
Agent
D. V. FARDELL
31, Burlington Road Sherwood, Nottingham

For PRINTING
That Attracts
CONSULT
W. E. HORNSEY
18 GOLDSMITH STREET
High-Class Note Paper
Birthday and Occasion Cards
TELEPHONE NO 3035

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES

Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15, MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

MOTOR SERVICE CO.
(Nottingham) Ltd.
Broxtowe Street Sherwood
NOTTINGHAM
Telephone No. 65287
SALES and SERVICE

Agents for Wolseley Cars

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD
COAL MERCHANTS
CLAREMONT BRADFORD
TELEPHONE 8274
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

R. WALKER & CO.
Glass Merchants and Leaded Light Makers
Agents and Stockists of "Gilt Edge" Safety Glass, "Louvre" Glass Ventilator
31 HAMMERTON ST. Telephone 7350

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD (Continued)

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR *of* QUALITY

Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., etc.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Tel. 7239

QUALITY FRESHNESS PURITY
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES
LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

Isabella (BRADFORD) LTD.
PHONE 6689
ROYAL CHAMBERS
UPPER PICCADILLY
Large variety of Day, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Coats, Tailored Costumes, Millinery and Sportswear
Beautiful Fur Coats and Furs

The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)

BROWN, MUFFS
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers
"The RALEIGH CAFE"
Offers every comfort with quiet rest and personal attention to all customers.
● MORNING REFRESHMENT
● LIGHT LUNCHEONS
● AFTERNOON TEAS
All Daintily Served
3 NEW IVEGATE (opposite Brown, Muffs')

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

W. H. SLATER & SON LTD.
HOUSE FURNISHERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS.
(SUNDOUR UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. NO 2294, DAY & NIGHT

Choice Fruit
Fresh Local Vegetables
Daily
T. & M. HUNTER
17, Market Hall Tel. 4708
Orders delivered any part.

ESTABLISHED 1883 **WALKERS** FOR FINE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS
32 PARLIAMENT STREET HARROGATE

HARRY ADDISON
44, PARLIAMENT STREET
MEN'S WEAR ONLY
You can safely bring your wife
The Little Shop With the Big Reputation
for FRESH FISH
SWABY & HUNTER
17, Market Hall Tel. 5026
Tel. Harrogate 3151

Henry Sergeant
GOWNS
COSTUMES, HATS, JUMPERS, CARDIGANS, LINGERIE, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Producer of the "SERBURY" Coat

HUDDERSFIELD

OLDFIELD & STUDDARD
Furnishing Experts
also Specialists in Loose Covers
CARPETS—CURTAINS
ESTAB. 1852 TEL 704
18 KIRKGATE

LEEDS

Tel 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

Let Flowers Be Your Greetings
Get them from
D. SUMMERS
Sole Proprietor: E. J. Groh British (Formerly Belgian)
Florist and Fruiterer
24 LANDS LANE LEEDS 7
TELEPHONE 27000

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd.
for COALS

	£	S	D
10 cwts. Selected House	1	0	6
10 cwts. Haigh Moor Nuts	1	0	0
10 cwts. Best House		19	3
10 cwts. Best Nuts		18	2
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts		15	8
10 cwts. Cobbles		15	3

Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10. Tel. 24428

Irene et Cie
Ladies' Hairdressers
23 North Lane, Headingley, Leeds
Permanent Waving, 10/-, 15/-, 21/-
Personal Attention.
Tel. 52022

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS (Continued)

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25 years experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel. 29084—2 Lines
Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

Isaac Stephenson Ltd.
High-Class Meat Purveyors
121 Kirkgate, Leeds; 24 New Market St., Leeds; 4a Woodhouse St., Leeds; 233 Dewsbury Road, Leeds; 5 Malvern Road, Leeds; 129 Harehills Road, Leeds; 474 Roundhay Road, Leeds; 3 Headingley Lane, Leeds; 42 Chapel Street, Halton; 12a Auschorp Road, Cross Gates; 99 Godwin Street, Bradford; 44 Wellington Street, Bingley.

For Cakes, Pastries, Bread Sweets
—TRY
'The Home Made Cake Shop'
ALICE APPLEYARD
14 HAREHILLS ROAD

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone. All types of lettering neatly executed.
Vases and Garden Ornaments
Works and Residence
"Clearway," Cross Gates Road, Cross Gates
Telephone 22393

Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

Arthur Britton & Son
22 Burley Road, Leeds. Tel. 23662. and 6 Coronation Street, Albion St., Leeds
*Plumbers, Electricians and Contractors
Modern—Scientific Consulting and Practical
Est. 50 Years Distance no object

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER
TEL. 70874

Stewart & Stewart
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR GOWNS AND MILLINERY
48-62 Pinstone Street Telephone 21537

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 23184 23185 & 23125

WAKEFIELD

The Eavestaff MINIPIANO
The Ideal Piano for the Modern Home
—Send for Complete
Free Illustration
From Chas R Coe *(The Pianoforte Expert)*
14 CROSS SQ., WAKEFIELD Tel 2982

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11, BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

JAMES H. AYERS LTD.
"The New Wallpaper Stores"
37, WESTGATE END, WAKEFIELD
Painters and Decorators
Estimates Free
Phone 3124

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Charming Furniture and Soft Furnishings
Our Stock of
LOUNGE, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM, HALL,
and
OFFICE FURNITURE
for design and quality is unsurpassed in the City.
JOHN TAYLOR & SON LTD.
110 PRINCES STREET
PHONE 22206-7-8

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road

Have Your Address Die Stamped or Printed
Large Selection
Note Papers, Writing Tablets, Compendiums, Post Cards, Correspondence Cards with Envelopes to suit.
MACFARLANE & DICKSON
Diestampers and Printers
25-27 Castle Street, EDINBURGH

New Season's Heather Honey
George Gibson & Co
BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN
44 Queensferry Street Tel. 23146 and

GLASGOW

COUPAR'S FURS
.. Remodelling ..
Advance models in all furs now in stock. Customers who wish their furs overhauled and brought up-to-date should send them in now.
All estimates are given free of charge and obligation.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
TEL. DOUGLAS 2389

FURNITURE
OUR NEW SEASON'S MODELS OF DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, DRAWING-ROOM and LOUNGE FURNITURE NOW ON VIEW AT INCOMPARABLE PRICES.
Example:—
4-ft. figured Mahogany Bedroom Suite, consisting of 2-door wardrobe, interior Mirror, Dressing Table with seven drawers, reflex frameless mirrors, Tallboy Chest. Upholstered Stool.
£34 10/-
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

When in Glasgow
DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
Ingram Street, 111 St. Vincent Street, and The Café, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

ALEXANDER SCOTT
Jeweller and Silversmith
109 Buchanan Street
Glasgow
Oak Canteen For Six Persons price £6 For Twelve Persons price £15

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone: Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

Let LINDSAY'S
Do That Decorating and Painting Job
JOHN LINDSAY & SON
15 Elmbank St., C. 2 Ph. Central 5318

John A. Murdoch & Co.
Engineers and Steel Merchants
BUYING AGENTS
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors and Incinerators
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2.
'Grams: Prestank, Glasgow
Phone: Central 1786

TRAVELWARE OF QUALITY
Bags, Suitcases, Ladies' Handbags
Umbrellas
REID & TODD
8 Renfield Street, Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

KINCAID'S for
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear
Best Quality. Keen Prices.
403 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

Printing and

TWO THIRDS of promotion consists of motion.—LORIMER.

Daily Features

BE MASTER of your will, slave of your conscience.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

The Cat Refuses to Be Left Out

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. L. B. Burson, Glendale, Calif.

Is the Cat Trying to "Steal the Picture"?

Lines About Leaders—31

By a Staff Artist

Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy

(1809-1847)

MENDELSSOHN was heir to Bach, Beethoven, and Handel.
He was born at Hamburg in a very fortunate German family.
His father enjoyed a well-known name and great wealth.
His mother showered wise kindnesses upon this favored son.
As a child, he showed efficiency in all that he undertook.
He was a very handsome lad and a brilliant student.
He rode like a true horseman; he danced with consummate grace.
He early read Plato in the Greek text, and he painted with skill.
But his heart turned to music, as it especially appealed to him.

AT 8, he played at sight the most intricate scores of Bach.
His first compositions originated from odd circumstances.
At that time he had started a swimming club with other boys.
He thought that music would help them regulate their strokes.
So he invented certain rhythms and proved his theory true.
Thus did the boy of 9 become famous among his playmates.
One day little Felix gave a concert of his own as a pianist.
"This is a second Mozart," declared the poet Heinrich Heine.

AMONG many advantages, Mendelssohn had a lovely home.
His people owned a large house and a beautiful garden.
Impressed by his talent, they started a salon of music for him.
Romanticism had reached its utmost height in those days.
Weber, Liszt, Ingres, Gounod met there with much enthusiasm.
However, Mendelssohn would not abandon letters for music.
At 16, he could issue an admirable translation of Terence.
And, at 18, he did not hesitate to enter Berlin University.

WHEN the student was ready, his father sent him abroad.
He visited England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy.
He met Schumann, Berlioz, Chopin, Rossini, Czerny, Meyerbeer.
He wrote fine compositions; he won renown throughout Europe.
Then began those long concert tours, so cherished by artists.
Then festivals unfolded such as belong to the great alone.
Among happy memories, Mendelssohn loved to recall this one:
He had been invited for a private visit at Buckingham Palace.
Prince Albert played on the organ, the Queen sang to him.
In turn, the composer improvised melodies for his royal hosts.
He was about to go when Queen Victoria approached him, asking:
"Is there anything I can do for you while you are with us?"
There *was* something; he wished to visit the royal nursery.
Delighted beyond words, the Queen led the way in singing.
And the two were soon deep in children's games.

MENDELSSOHN did not reach the altitude of the "greatests."
But few were so many-sided in their compositions.
He wrote preludes, fugues, variations, concertos, symphonies.
He wrote melodies, overtures, choruses, oratorios, operas.
And his *Songs Without Words* added a famous creation to music.
With him, all the phenomena of nature were depicted in sounds.
The gay lilac was blooming—he put its fragrance into notes.
The winter sun was shining—he put its brightness into notes.
Once, some students were discussing their extraordinary friend.
"I know of something in music he could never do," said one.
"Mendelssohn could never play a congregation out of a church."
In fact, crowds thronged the services when he was announced.
And the usual postlude held them like statues.
The days of the artist thus unfolded till he passed away.
Few men have demonstrated such completely successful lives.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
© 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Octuplets Fill Fireman's Boots

Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Salzman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Family Is Parked While Mother Rests

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Timber Cutting

The lumber cut from a 26-inch tree is 19 times as much as that cut from a 9-inch tree and the lumber is more valuable—the total yield of such a tree is 36 times as much.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A GERMANTOWN, Penna., puzzler-photographer "poses" today's cryptogram for Monitor readers:

DEFGHI JH KJLM NLIION-

FGJH FPDF G QJ FPO RJNGHI,

KJL FPO OSRJNGHI, DHQ DTT

JFPOMN FPO RMJEONNGHI—

TOF'N NOO PJU FPGN "EJQO-

RJMFMDGF" UGTT TJJV UPOH

MODQK WJM RMONOHFDFGJH.

2. Letter Changing

ANOTHER opportunity to change names today. The change from BESS to KATE the other day in 5 moves, brought in 4 moves from readers in Richmond, Maine, and Quincy, Mass.: Bess, Bass, Base Bate, Kate. Now see what you can do about changing JANE to DICK by changing only ONE letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time. It can be done in 5 moves. Any fewer?

3. What Did He Make?

A MAN sold a secondhand automobile for $90, bought it back for $80, and sold it again for $100. What did he make on the transactions?

4. Letter Juggling

TWO different 8-letter words may be formed from the 8 letters below. Use all letters in each word:

AGILLNSY

5. Rebus

TODAY'S rebus represents an 8-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

BLE

I hope that you will find this so
But one can never tell, you know.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Brevities

Humorist: "Does the average householder ever stop to consider what he owes to the modern electric light company?" asks an industrialist. Not quite so often, we're afraid, as the electric light company does.

St. Louis Star-Times: Of all the words in the dictionary, the two whose meanings seem most uncertain are "probably thundershowers."

Omaha World-Herald: We see an auto advertised that can be made into a bed, and we hope the electric ice box industry will not let that go unchallenged.

Detroit Free Press: Vacationing: Traveling some distance from home to work harder than usual without pay.

Children's Corner

Uncle Hugo Elephant Gives An Invitation

"PERCY PIG and Edward Elephant," said Uncle Peter, as if speaking to himself, "were at play in Edward Elephant's yard," and then he continued reading his newspaper as if he hadn't said anything.

"What were they playing, Uncle Peter?" asked Jimmie.

"Who playing?" said Uncle Peter.

"Percy Pig and Edward Elephant," said Jennie. "You said they were playing in Edward Elephant's yard."

"Did I?" said Uncle Peter. "Now I wonder what reminded me of Percy Pig and Edward Elephant? But when I said playing it was an overstatement. They were trying to play. But it was a lackadaisical sort of play.

"They were, so to speak, putting no heart into it but just playing as if they knew they ought to be playing and were doing the best they could. Perhaps that was because Edward Elephant had on his best clothes and Percy Pig had on his everyday clothes, and nobody plays as heartily in his best clothes as he does in his everyday clothes.

"What was the matter with them?" asked Jimmie.

"Uncle Hugo Elephant," said Uncle Peter, "was coming to take Edward for a visit to his summer estate on Pollywog Island. You see both the Elephants and the Pigs are staying at home this summer, and so when Uncle Hugo invited Edward to visit, Mr. and Mrs. Elephant had accepted the invitation for Edward, and there he was, all dressed up in his best clothes and waiting for Uncle Hugo."

"Oh, I see," said Jennie. "And he hadn't invited Percy Pig."

"Nothing had been said in the invitation about Percy Pig," said Uncle Peter.

"I think it was a shame," said Jennie.

"So did Edward and Percy," said Uncle Peter. "'I almost wish, Percy,' said Edward, 'that Uncle Hugo would blow out a tire.'

"'His smart chauffeur, Edward,' said Percy, 'would soon put on another.'

"'Is not that a motor horn, Percy,' said Edward.

"And then the horn sounded louder and louder and in a moment Uncle Hugo's large and shining car appeared far along the road, and in another moment Uncle Hugo's skillful chauffeur had stopped it just before the front gate and tooted a loud toot. And out of the Elephants' house came Mrs. Elephant carrying Edward's little dress suitcase.

"'Good-by, Percy,' said Edward.

"I think this is too sad, Uncle Peter," said Jennie.

"It was not as sad as it seemed," said Uncle Peter. "Uncle Hugo Elephant came climbing out of his large and shining motorcar. 'Hey!'

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Away Went Percy and Edward

said Uncle Hugo. 'Hey! Hey! What's this? Why these farewells? Where is Percy's little dress suitcase? Never mind his little dress suitcase. Buy him a new outfit at Pollywog. Hop aboard, Edward and Percy.'

"'But you didn't say anything about Percy in your invitation, Hugo,' said Mrs. Elephant.

"'Didn't I?' said Uncle Hugo. 'So I didn't. Took it for granted Percy was included. Take only a jiffy to run by the Pigs and tell Mrs. Pig. Hop aboard, Edward and Percy.'

"And of course Mrs. Pig let him," said Jennie.

"It took her less than ten minutes," said Uncle Peter, "to pack Percy's little dress suitcase."

In Lighter Vein

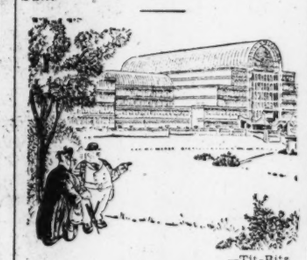
No Sale

The clerk was attempting to sell a bicycle to a farmer. "They're good and cheap," urged the clerk, "and they won't eat their heads off when not in use. You'd find one mighty handy to ride around on your farm. I can sell you this one for $40."

"Forty dollars! I'd rather put my money into a cow."

"But you'd look foolish riding a cow around your farm."

"Not so foolish as I would look milking a bicycle." — *Whitewright Sun.*



—Tit-Bits

"That be the Crystal Palace, Maria. 'Ow would you like to live there?"

"Not much. I should be all day pulling the blinds down at night."

Discrimination

One cold winter morning a gang of men were working on the railroad track. As a passenger train approached, the section foreman called to his men:

"Everybody take off overcoats but me!"

"Why, Pat, what's the big idea?" asked one.

"So everyone can see who the boss is," Pat replied.

Wanted: Old-Fashioned Flat

Rental Agent (to prospective tenant): "Yes, madam, this apartment has all the modern improvements."

Prospect (gazing hopelessly at three-foot kitchenette and four-foot dinette): "Haven't you any—ah—improvements that are not modern?"

Interpreted

"Well, waiter, that was a tip-top dinner. You know what that means, don't you?"

"Yes, sah. It's one that you tops off with a tip."

Antique

A traveling motorist had to put up for the night in a small western town, and he complained bitterly at the well-used roller towel that hung in the washroom of the hotel. "Don't you know that roller towels have been prohibited in this State for more than three years?" he asked the proprietor.

"I know that," answered the hotel man, "but that towel was put there before that law was passed."—*Providence Journal.*

Twice

"What's that? Why, I sent my cheque several days ago. Didn't you get it?"

"Yes, twice. Once from you and once from the bank."—*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Art Gallery

EACH guest, having been equipped with a large sheet of brown paper (about a foot square) and a large darning needle threaded with a yard (or more) of brightly colored wool, draws from a box containing folded papers, on which have been written the names of various articles or animals, such as:

cat	flower
dog	elephant
fork	duck
spoon	house

Silence is requested, and each guest then proceeds to "draw" with his needle and thread the article on his slip of paper. This must be performed without breaking the thread, the object of the "picture" being kept secret.

After approximately 10 minutes, the "pictures" are collected and a very amusing art gallery is the result.

A prize may be given for the best exhibit, and much amusement is caused by judging and discussing the various works of art.—Miss A. M. H., London.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sheboygan, Wis.

MRS. W—— was living with her family of children and an incapacitated husband on the edge of a small village. She struggled, selling vegetables from her garden and doing all kinds of work, besides her own, to keep her family dressed and fed; but she was always cheerful and happy, and never complained.

One day she was helping a neighbor with her house cleaning, when seven friends from her church came to surprise her (it being her anniversary) bringing a stock of food and an easy chair. They found the house in an upset condition; but all went to work and soon restored order. And with table set they awaited their friend.

When she came, she was much surprised, exclaiming: "If you are my friends you have seen nothing. If you are not my friends you can say much."

After appropriate greetings, all sat at the table to partake of the good things that had been brought. Then Mrs. W—— thanked God for His great goodness and blessings to her family, for His protection, for strength that she could carry on to keep the family comfortable, for her friends' kindness, and for her church where she could hear the the word of God and help sing His praises. Her earnest gratitude stirred her friends to tears.

They departed after an uplifting afternoon saying: "We thought we would bring something to someone who was needy; but we got more than we brought."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Redwood Trinkets

CALIFORNIA redwoods stepped from their majestic pose to bring happiness and supply to a resourceful young lady when she combined the beauty of the redwood with the current vogue for wooden buttons and jewelry.

Indian arrowheads, oak leaves, acorns, dolphins or buttons in geometrical forms of ovals, circles, rectangles or triangles are carefully designed by the young artist and carved by hand for constantly increasing orders. Sets of bracelets, earrings, buckles and finger rings from the redwood also find a ready market.—Mrs. L. R. K., Sebastopol, Calif.

What They Say

Good Management

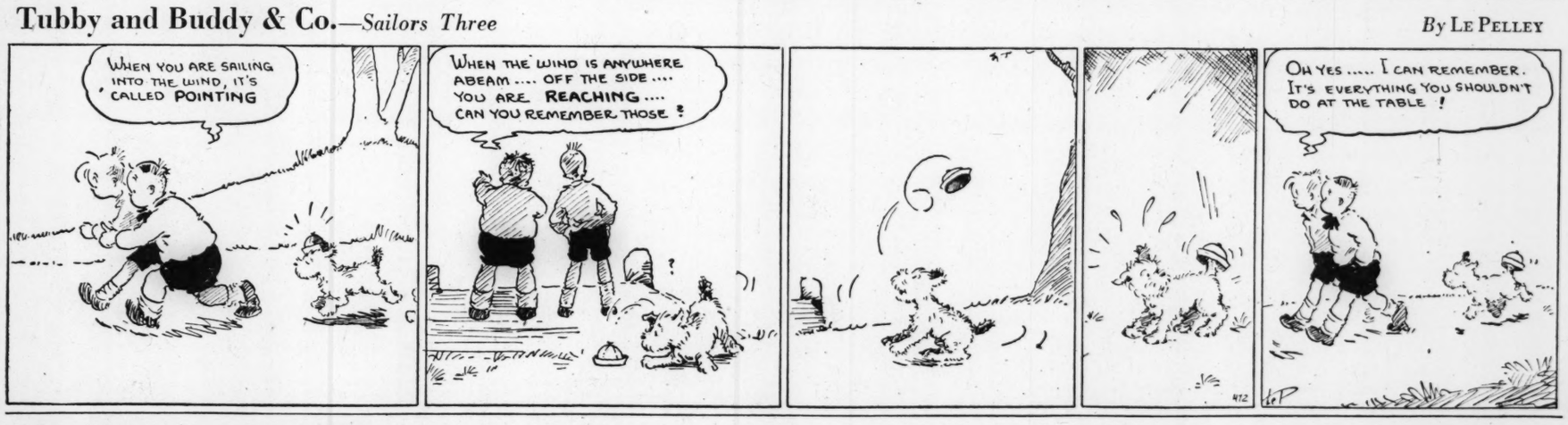
"To keep men interested in their jobs is good management."—*Marc A. Rose.*

Be a Friend

"If you want a friend be a friend."—*Mary Pickford.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sailors Three*

By LE PELLEY


WHEN YOU ARE SAILING INTO THE WIND, IT'S CALLED POINTING
WHEN THE WIND IS ANYWHERE ABEAM .... OFF THE SIDE .... YOU ARE REACHING .... CAN YOU REMEMBER THOSE ?
OH YES ..... I CAN REMEMBER. IT'S EVERYTHING YOU SHOULDN'T DO AT THE TABLE !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Latest in Traveling*

By THE HAGERS

DRAKEVILLE PUBLISHING COMPANY
SAID JIM, "I HAVE A STORY HERE I'M WRITING. I NEED ATMOSPHERE;
I WANT TO ROAM O'ER HILL AND DALE AND TRAVEL OFF THE BEATEN TRAIL.
USED CARS
WILL YOU COME TOO?" "I'D LIKE TO, JIM. HOW SHALL WE TRAVEL, FLY OR SWIM?"
FOR SALE CHEAP
"A TRAILER, WADDLES,—THAT'S THE MODE." "TOMORROW, JIM, WE'LL TAKE THE ROAD."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Why Democracy Is Best

LIBERTIES already lost to hundreds of millions in other lands are under constant and subtle attack in the United States. The attacks come both from radical and from reactionary sources, and each development emphasizes the need that the much greater body of moderate opinion shall be alert to safeguard popular self-government, civil and religious freedom, economic individualism and social co-operation—in short, democracy.

Such is the situation that makes timely the current series of articles in The Christian Science Monitor on "Preserving the Best in American Institutions." Therein are marshaled the words of sound thinkers pointing out that the greatest good and the truest stability lies along the course which respects the dignity of the individual, invokes voluntary co-operation, is receptive to social reforms and builds the state on a foundation of enlightened citizenship rather than imposing the state on a mass of regimented automatons.

Dictators today ride to power in the name of aggressive efficiency. The age of mass movements in economics as in politics has exerted new strains on the executive arm of democracies. It takes time for a people to vote, and for an elected executive to act through the checks and balances of legislatures and courts. While parliaments debate, dictators march and decree.

Yet while dictators' decisions may be sudden and dramatic, history shows they are far from infallible, and they expose entire nations to the consequences of an unregulated personal will. The corrective forces of a freely expressed national opinion and the balancing spiritual influences of individual conscience and intuition are sacrificed.

Indeed, it is characteristic of autocracies, whether of the "right" or "left," that they attempt either to subordinate religion by making it an arm of the state as in the case of a state church—*vide*, Tsarist Russia or Bourbon Spain—or to set aside the worship of one all-loving God by exalting instead a materialistic economic or racial creed, of which one example appears in Soviet Russia.

But dictatorships find it necessary to do more than discourage dissent by control of propaganda, communication and worship. Some of it must be suppressed by force. And how do they justify this blotting out of individual liberties? The Italian school of Fascism has developed a representative ideology on this point. The individual is nothing in himself, the state is all-important, reply the dictator-philosophers, and individual members exist only for the service of the state.

But who decides what the state is and what it requires? One man, or a small group surrounding him. Here is the basic weakness of dictatorship, and the basic strength of democracy. It is a fatal overreaching when any person or clique attempts to dominate the lives of others, to determine what is good for them against their will, to usurp their right of communion with conscience as to what is right. In other words, despotism is an arrogant denial of man's direct relation to his Maker as taught and illustrated by Christ Jesus and as accepted by Christendom generally.

Democracy, based squarely on the individual nature of man, honors each man and opens to him the door of free thought, free worship, unlimited self-development in the service of his fellow men, and self-government by voluntary co-operation with others.

America still retains in large measure this heritage of freedom. It possesses the machinery of popular self-government. With this it can meet, must meet, the economic, political and social challenges of today and every coming day of individual liberty under law.

The issue is bigger than America, bigger than the twentieth century. It is the practical application of Christian individualism, with its social relations based on unselfishness and love, in place of mass philosophies that end in arbitrary, personal rule of the many by the few.

"Fools' Gold"

DELAY in the working out of a neutrality pact to keep European governments out of Spanish affairs but promptness in supplying war materials to either or both sides in Spain's tragic internal strife—this is a situation in which peace-loving peoples, and particularly neutrality minded Americans, can find more challenge than comfort. For it epitomizes at once the problem of restraining bloodshed by curtailing the supply of weapons and the persisting danger besetting nations who wish to avoid being drawn into other people's wars.

President Roosevelt's speech at Chautauqua outlined graphically the course a people might follow—indeed, have followed in the past—from determined peace-mindedness into war hysteria. A course on which the brightest beacon is gigantic profit for the few, disillusioning loss for the many. Mr. Roosevelt forewarned his audience that despite war trade's companion evils, thousands of Americans, "seeking immediate riches—fools' gold—would attempt to break down or evade our neutrality."

History confirms his statement. In Jefferson's day an ironclad neutrality was tried. It was a neutrality based on a realization regarded by many as belonging solely to the last decade—a recognition that trade with belligerents is one of the chief dangers to the trading nation's own peace. The embargo clamped down on war exports, however, aroused so much opposition among business interests that it had to be abandoned.

Certainly, as Mr. Roosevelt reminded the Chautauqua throngs, "it is the duty of all of us to encourage such a body of public opinion in this country that the answer will be clear" whenever a question arises as to whether the nation shall choose profits or peace. That is not the easy undertaking that it ought to be. Those who supply war materials profit too well to consider adequately the risks they force on their fellow countrymen.

The United States' example to other nations may not be all that Mr. Roosevelt seemed to think it was, since under his Administration a billion-dollar armaments program has been adopted. But there still can be no doubt of the will of the American public to peace. The part that war profits may play in drawing a country into war is one that the people themselves must more and more thoroughly understand if their earnest desire to remain at peace is to be fulfilled.

Panic as a Panacea

"FEAR won't make the roads safe" was the contention advanced in these columns recently, when the campaign to hold automobile accidents in check by realistic reporting and illustration of gruesome details was at its crest.

That is still this newspaper's conviction, and certainly the daily press provides sad evidence that shell-shocking people into safety is a very debatable method. The Monitor is equally convinced that fear won't make the home safe. With full respect for the laudable motives of the National Safety Council, it utterly and entirely disagrees with that organization's present methods of attempting to stimulate home safety.

In the council's widely distributed News Letter for July is quoted a prize-winning essay. Here is an excerpt from it:

> Only until after I read the pamphlet, "Safe at Home," did I realize how much my own home lacked in safety, the home I had always thought perfect in every way and unsafe in no way. . . . An adding machine would have been required to record everything unsafe and dangerous I found in my home.

Which—and there is no intention to be facetious—almost provokes the reflection that there is no place like home.

What is needed is not more but less fear. The home is already invaded by radio announcements definitely calculated to frighten listeners into buying a multitude of nostrums. Fear-provoking has reached the point where full-page medical advertisements insist that even if one feels perfectly well he probably isn't. And at the movies national fears are played on by those who want more armaments and urge a race which tends to plunge nations into the dreaded abyss which they fear.

The serenity of a consciousness that constantly and actively rests in divine protection will find it a much more practical help in exercising normal common sense and care than fear can ever be. Job observed that "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me," while on the other hand the Psalmist sang, "Because thou hast made the Lord . . . thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."

Owens' Decision

JESSE OWENS and the A. A. U. are both acting within their technical rights.

The unconquered athlete from Ohio State University has stayed through to the end of the Olympic contests and so fulfilled the purpose for which he went. On the other hand, it is the rule of the A. A. U. to suspend any competitor who violates an agreement.

It is unfortunate that Owens and his coach, after agreeing to attend supplementary contests in Sweden, found it necessary to withdraw. Disappointment in Sweden will be great. It is possible that that country would not have extended the invitation to the team if it had known the star was not coming.

Before passing too severe judgment on the brilliant and sportsmanlike Negro all-round track star, it should be remembered that all the backslapping and grandstand cheers will not make a career for him. No bond brokerage house, for instance, would be very likely to make a place for him on its sales staff, as has been done more than once for stars of the football field where the race question did not enter.

Whether in view of all the circumstances the A. A. U. could not have expressed its regrets to Sweden and let it go at that without harshly disciplining Owens will be debated wherever sportsmen meet. The unimpeachable fact remains that Jesse Owens has proved a credit to his country.

Slogans Win Votes

American Politicana

YOUNG man, instead of going West as Horace Greeley advised, try your hand at slogan-making. The Republican National Committee would doubtless pay over a small fortune for a group of words that would catch a million votes, and the Democratic committee would doubtless do likewise. However, there is "a fly in the ointment." A slogan's winning ways cannot be definitely proved at any time.

"He kept us out of war" did valiant work for Woodrow Wilson in the 1916 campaign. Some Republicans accused the Administration of bad faith and unethical conduct, for America entered the war only a month after the inauguration. Did the Administration know the impossibility of remaining neutral and still permitted the use of a deceptive slogan? Probably not.

Out of the Republican convention last June sprang "Get off the rocks with Landon and Knox." Will that slogan win votes? Perhaps not as successfully as did "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" in the Harrison campaign of 1840, or "Buck and Breck" in 1856. This slogan was far more effective than it seems on its face.

Mark Hanna, astute manager of William McKinley back in 1896, started the campaign with "Free trade and the destruction of American industries" to counteract Bryan's "Free Trade," "Free Silver," and "Sixteen to One." Hanna soon saw that his vote-catching phrase was too cumbersome and too long; so he shortened it to the prosperity-smacking "Full Dinner Pail."

Not so long ago—wasn't it the Hoover campaign of 1928?—the politicians proclaimed "Two cars in every garage and two chickens in every pot." This slogan may have helped in the election, although it soured later. Perhaps it was patterned after the almost century-old "Two dollars a day and roast beef" which played a part in squelching Martin Van Buren's second-term hopes.

The Lincoln campaign of 1860 produced many slogans and near-slogans. In fact there were too many catch phrases and sentences for any to stand out as superior to the others. "A house divided against itself cannot stand" and "No nation can endure half slave and half free" were probably more forceful than "Let liberty be national and slavery sectional" or "Popular sovereignty and national union," or "Free homes for free men."

Grant was "The Man from Appomattox" proclaiming "Let us have peace." Cleveland was "The Man of Destiny" with his challenging "Tell the Truth." In 1876 "Tilden and Reform" seemed a bit more resultful than "Blaine, Blaine, Blaine of Maine" in 1884. Of course it might have been Blaine's postscript, "Burn this letter," which ruined him.

Do you remember "Speak softly and carry a big stick"? Maybe this slogan helped Theodore Roosevelt to a second term when he defeated Parker with millions of votes to spare.

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

North . . South . . East . . West

A Question of Immunity

By Frank L. Perrin

HABITUAL, consistent and eloquent defenders of a cherished freedom of the press are instant and enthusiastic in preparing and offering, in advance of a court hearing, a voluntary plea in confession and avoidance in behalf of those journals indicted by a federal grand jury investigating an alleged oil conspiracy. The publications called upon to answer to the court are known as trade journals rather than newspapers designed to circulate generally. They are, it may thus be understood, accepted and referred to by their subscribers and readers as authoritative and dependable in the matter of prices, production totals, shipments and trade regulations. Their responsibility, in this respect, is, it may be admitted, somewhat greater than that of a general newspaper which publishes routine stock quotations as reflected from stock exchanges.

There is apparent, immediately, the jealous fear, as indicated by the enthusiastic haste in defending the accused publications, that in some subtle way the entire fabric of a free press is to be attacked. If this danger is apparent, or even if it is circumstantially indicated, not only all newspaper publishers but the people generally would unite in serious protest. But such a purpose does not seem to be apparent. There is no wholesale immunity vouchsafed to a subsidized press or a press prostituted to unlawful or reprehensible practices.

* * *

It should not be forgotten, when considering the charges made against the journals cited, that a grand jury has weighed, pro and con, the accusations made in the indictments returned. There remains, as in all similar cases, the presumption of innocence until guilt is proved beyond a reasonable doubt. There should remain likewise, in these and in all other cases where violation of law is alleged, a recognition of the right of the public to insist that the cases be tried in court and not out of court in the newspapers.

The presumption of innocence which exists in the case of the journals here considered is as strong as, but no stronger than, in the case of any defendant. It is no stronger than in the case of the oil companies which are individually indicted. The right of freedom of the press, like the right of free speech and the right of peaceful assembly, is most often asserted by those who, either ignorantly or purposefully, abuse that right. Those who protest innocence in a court of law, like the seekers of equity in the chancellor's court, fare best when they come with clean hands. No individual, whether person or corporation, can claim immunity because he or it is one of a generally respected or favored class.

But even those most alert and ready in defense of the publications involved reasonably agree that the punishment of those found guilty cannot, in the end, endanger the freedom of the press, any more than the conviction of a champion of insurrection or a resort to force to overthrow established government can destroy the right of free speech. The most eloquent of these voluntary defenders goes so far as to say: "If the Government can establish that these publications tampered with the news and betrayed the trust of their readers, there is nothing to be said about infringement of press freedom. There is no will among publishers to defend that kind of editing."

* * *

But there exists, on the other hand, a presumption, based upon reasonable precedent, which will, perhaps, weigh heavily with a trial jury. There is a wide gap between accusation and proof. There remains, in this particular case, the right, long vested, to publish legitimate news, assuming its correctness until the contrary appears. If such publication exposes the publisher or the newspaper to the cost, inconvenience and unavoidable disrepute of a criminal trial, then the freedom of the press is seriously menaced.

Courts and judges are seldom vindictive. As past events are reviewed, it is discovered that grand juries, especially in federal jurisdictions, have sometimes been made the cat's-paws of ambitious and designing prosecutors. The federal machine, manned by a politically appointed district attorney and United States marshal, is powerful and sometimes intimidating. A defense is not always easy or even possible where the accused is without means to employ expert counsel.

But in the present case, a sufficient defense will be made. The principal defendants, even in the absence of provable collusion, will see to it that the accused publishers are represented adequately and that they have at least one friend in court.

The Constant Bodyguard

You Can't Surprise a Cat

IT HAS often been said that you cannot surprise a cat. By that I assume is meant that a cat is insulated with a brand of indifference which enables it, come what may, to preserve an unshakable calm about everything except what originates within itself.

It is palpably childish, but I like to think I came as near to surprising my cat as it was possible to come. You hear a good deal about what happens to cats, when their people go off and leave them. The things that happened to my cat were the result not of my going off and leaving him, but of staying home for two days with him. If I do not know anything more, I know that at the end of the two days my cat was very tired of seeing me around. But he was more amused than displeased.

The facts are simple. There was a Saturday and a Sunday, to do with as I pleased. I surrounded myself with various bits of work and reading and composed myself to remain tight within doors for the two days. For me it was all very satisfactory. To the cat, it was a daffy business.

In my simple way, I believed that the cat would be pleased to have company for a little space. It seems a pity that, in upward of a quarter century of association with cats, I have not really learned that a cat will not just be suddenly glad of a presence it is accustomed to doing without, but that it must wait and see if there is any reason to be glad.

I went to bed early Friday night. When I woke up Saturday morning, I think the cat knew there was something queer about it. I responded in a slothful manner to his climbings and purrings, where I usually had greeted them briskly and disposed of him. I did not talk to him now as if I had anything to say; rather as if I had nothing much to say, but aeons in which to say it.

I got up with the elaborate laziness of the man in Arthur Waley's poem about the superbly dronish man who had a field but was too lazy to till it, and water but was too lazy to drink it.

The cat took up a place in the middle of the room and watched to see what would happen next. I whistled when I fixed his bowl of water. He was always slightly shocked by ladies who whistle. When I opened a can of his pet food and talked to him in a loud, frivolous tone, he looked scornful. One is not frivolous before breakfast. It upsets the balance which makes living an art.

When I put down the food, the cat let it alone. Who could tell about the food put down by such a person.

I said pleasantly, "I shall have a long time to admire you. I am going to stay home for two days. You shall show me how you spend your days." Of course the cat would do nothing of the sort, since no cat would stoop to pretend that things were as though a person were absent, when that person was present.

After breakfast, I got out the vacuum cleaner to take up some phantom specks. The vacuum cleaner is never brought out until one o'clock. Here it was only ten. The cat ascended one end of the couch and just surveyed me.

I began to grow uncomfortable, losing some confidence in myself and in the excellence of staying home to keep my cat company. I began to defend myself to myself. It was cool, and quiet and pleasant. I was getting some reading and some thinking done. The rhythm of the day I had planned so pleasurably began to creak a little. Did I get up to reach a book on a shelf, the cat lunged across the floor, ostensibly in urgent pursuit of something. Did I try to sit in a chair on the other side of the room for a while, the cat arrived in it a fraction of a second before I could sink into it. Did I go for a drink of water, he was up on the basin in a flash, putting his paw under the drip of the faucet, serene in the knowledge that I would not dislodge him.

And so it went. Late at night I slunk into street clothes and went out for some food. The cat rolled his tongue at me, and when I came back he sat elegantly in a shaft of lamplight, his ruff standing out handsomely, and a look on his face which said, "Now then, I hope you have become yourself again."

The second day was hardly better. Clearly we were not attuned to each other.

The third morning, when I made ready to go out at the usual time, the cat paced about at my heels watching my preparations with a kind of cool calm. And at the last, when I turned at the door, hoping for some comical bouquet in the guise of a subtle flirt of the plume or a twist of a whisker, all I got was a la-de-da smile, and a look which said, as plainly as words, "Remember you brought it all on yourself. I did not ask you to stay at home those two days."

J. M.

The Wide Horizon

A King Restores Democracy

By R. H. Markham

SOFIA

AMONG all Balkan statesmen, King Boris is the most persistent champion of self-government. And he has lately formed a new Cabinet whose mission is to restore parliamentary methods. A little over two years ago a group of self-appointed reformers declared that the people were incompetent to manage their own affairs and set out to govern Bulgaria by force. Ever since, the King has been trying to give the people a measure of independence.

For years groups of politicians or groups of conspirators have dominated Bulgaria, depriving the people of much of their freedom or rights or wealth. The King is apparently endeavoring to replace such irresponsible authority by a more efficient, honest, and responsible type of self-government.

For internal and external reasons he has found this an exceedingly difficult task. In the first place Fascism has become very popular in this part of Europe, while democracy has fallen into disrepute. Look at Bulgaria's neighbors: Germany, Austria, Poland, Russia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Turkey, all governed by "strong men." Greece has also had dictators from time to time, Hungary has a conservative government and Roumania is usually dominated by an oligarchy. This has been a world trend and deeply influenced Bulgaria. With "strong men" exercising power all about them, certain Bulgarians also felt inspired to be Kemals and Mussolinis. Such was the influence from without.

* * *

Within the country, also, democracy met formidable handicaps. A Macedonian revolutionary organization terrorized a large province in Bulgaria. A military league from time to time undertook to control public opinion. A little group of revolutionary theorists in an organization called "Zveno" were clamoring for an enlightened dictatorship. A number of small patriotic groups tried "direct action" methods. Alexander Tsankoff organized a "People's Movement" which planned a sort of march on Sofia and hoped to set up an authoritarian government.

The Cabinet was divided among several rival parties, the administration was not competent and corruption throve. Democracy was making a poor showing and every observer saw that something was going to happen. It was hoped the King would interfere, temporarily take matters in his own hands and impose an honest, strong, authoritative, national government. But he has always hesitated to interrupt the machinery of self-government, so he postponed drastic action and army conspirators seized power.

They said they had cut the Gordian knot with their swords and announced they would make Bulgaria over. Their intentions were good and their will strong, but they lacked authority and popular support. They humiliated the King, resorted to favoritism, appeared to neglect vital national interests, and aroused the envy of rival conspirators. So a state of confusion and anarchy followed, into which the King has been trying to introduce order. And, in spite of all dangers and difficulties he has succeeded in going so far as to announce parliamentary elections for October 25.

* * *

It was in May 1934 that the army conspirators virtually took King Boris captive and proclaimed parliamentarism dead. Within the comparatively short time since then King Boris, without having a shot fired or executing a single rebel, has overcome the conspirators, tamed the dictators, formed a cabinet of responsible civilians, and invited the nation once more to express its wishes. He has achieved this by his tact, firmness, and patience. A few conspirators were arrested and brought to trial, discipline was restored in the army, officers were excluded from politics, little by little the antagonists of parliamentarism were removed from the highest governmental positions and the King, for the time being, at least, gained the upper hand. Now he says, "Bulgarian people, go and elect the men you wish to govern you."

Of course, this is not the end of the road. Old factions and old strife remain. Agrarians, Communists, Nationalists, and Fascists will still contend with one another. It is realized the new Parliament is likely to show many defects. But a democratic King is helping a hard-working nation along the road toward a better kind of government.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Government of the People

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Landon or Roosevelt—which? Doubtless an important decision is before us, but the thing which matters most is to have an intelligent Congress.

Many of the men we send to Congress, who are supposed to serve the interests of the nation, serve themselves first and are held together by "the cohesive power of public plunder." They dance to the tune of organized minorities, with no regard for the interests of the nation. They pass important bills without even reading them, as in the case of the potato bill.

If we, the people, continue in this toleration of evils we shall show ourselves unable to govern ourselves and shall then be governed and regulated by despotism, since we shall have been proved incapable of forming and maintaining "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Chico, Calif. JOHN R. CASE